The New-York Times.

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VERY IMPORTANT NEWS

Further Particulars of the Battle Near Gettysburgh on Wednesday.

Gen. Reynolds' First Army Corps in the Advance.

An Attack by Longstreet and Hill.

THE ATTACK SUCCESSFULLY RESISTED.

CESSATION OF THE BATTLE AT 4 P. M.

The Whole Army of the Potomac on the Field on Wednesday Evening.

THE REBEL ARMY NOT CONCENTRATED.

Reported Capture of a Large Number of Prisoners.

2,400 OF THEM IN BALTIMORE.

Desultory Fighting All Day Yesterday.

THE DECISIVE BATTLE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Repulse of a Rebel Attack on Carlisle.

EVACUATION OF MARYLAND HEIGHTS

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 2—11 P. M.

I shall send you soon an account from the battle-field near Gettysburgh of yesterday's battle, *which is very favorable.*

Meanwhile, the cheering announcement has been made of *the capture of a large number of prisoners,* some of whom have arrived here and others are on the way. The number is stated at 6,000; but this may be an exaggeration. Gen. SCHENCK has just announced at the Eutaw House that 2,400 of them have already arrived.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 2.

The *American* learns from parties who left Gettysburgh at noon to-day that everything was progressing favorably for the ultimate success of our arms. Up to that time they assert that 6,000 prisoners had been captured and sent to the railroad terminus at Union bridge, for transportation to Baltimore. The Seventh regiment have just gone to Bolton depot to take charge of 800, already arrived, and Gen. SCHENCK has just announced from the Eutaw House that he then had in Baltimore and at the Relay House 2,400 in his possession.

We learn that nearly 1,000 of these prisoners were captured on Wednesday, by the Eleventh Army Corps, in their gallant charge on LONGSTREET's corps. They are said to have at first slightly faltered, but when Gen. HOWARD cried to them to "Remember Chancellorsville," they rushed into the fight like infuriated demons, and the whole line of the enemy gave way before them.

During the early part of to-day, up to noon, when our informant left, there had been no general battle, though heavy skirmishing had been going on all the morning, resulting in a heavy loss to the enemy, and the capture of over 5,000 more prisoners. In all these skirmishes, which were conducted under the direction of Gen. MEADE, our arms were entirely successful; but the enemy studiously avoided any general engagement, and it was thought there would be none before to-day, when it was said to be the intention of Gen. MEADE to press the enemy along the whole line.

The prudence and skill displayed by Gen. MEADE in the management of his army, and the strategy evinced by him in coping with LEE, had already won the confidence of his troops, and his presence drew forth the strongest demonstrations of attachment.

The army evinced the determination to win at all hazards, and had been strongly impressed by the officers with the dreadful consequences that would ensue to them and the country if disaster should occur to our arms in the coming conflict.

The enemy was rapidly concentrating troops yesterday, and Gen. MEADE's whole army had reached the field of battle.

Gen. COUCH was expected to press down through the Cumberland Valley on the enemy.

Eleven o'clock P. M.—Eight hundred and thirty rebel prisoners have just passed down Baltimore-street under guard. Among the number are Gen. ARCHER and seventy other officers.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 2.

The Baltimore *American* has the following in regard to the battle of Wednesday:

The body of Maj.-Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS, killed in the battle near Gettysburgh, arrived here this morning and was taken to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. GILDERSLEEVE.

We regret to learn from officers who brought down the body of Gen. REYNOLDS, that Brig.-Gen. PAUL was killed in the same fight to the south of Gettysburgh.

Gen. PAUL commanded the Third brigade of the First army corps.

Col. STONE and Col. WISTAR were both wounded and taken prisoners.

Col. WISTAR commanded the Bucktails—a Pennsylvania regiment.

Col. STONE also commanded a Pennsylvania regiment in the Second brigade of the First army corps, and was Acting Brigadier-General of the Second brigade.

Gen. NEWTON took command of the First Army Corps on the fall of Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS.

LATER.

We learn from the officers of Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS' Staff that our forces passed through Gettysburgh at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and when a quarter of a mile west of the town, encountered Gens. LONGSTREET and HILL, who attacked the corps of Gen. REYNOLDS, which was in the advance.

This corps stood the force of the attack until it was relieved by the Third corps, and a commanding position secured.

The rebels made a strong attempt to flank the position we had gained, but were repulsed in the attempt.

Gen. REYNOLDS and Gen. PAUL fell under a volley from the rebel infantry. Both officers were mounted and at the head of their troops.

In the course of the conflict we fell back before superior numbers to a stronger position, and the fight ceased for the day at 4 o'clock.

At the close of the evening the whole Army of the Potomac had reached the field, and Maj.-Gen. Meade had all the corps strongly posted for a renewal of the battle this morning.

The loss of the enemy was considered fully equal to ours.

The Army of the Potomac is in fine condition and very enthusiastic.

Our loss of officers is severe.

Cols. WISTAR and STONE were wounded when they fell into the hands of the rebels.

Our army is regarded as better concentrated than that of the rebels for the events of the day.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. MEADE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2.

The latest dispatches received from Gen. MEADE are dated last night. They state that the corps engaged with Gen. EWELL's army were Gen. REYNOLDS' and Gen. HOWARD's. Gen. PLEASANTON succeeded in inflicting severe injury upon STUART's cavalry. Gen. REYNOLDS was killed.

The reports received from all quarters are encouraging.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2.

At the present hour, 9 P. M., no reliable advices have been received here from the Pennsylvania battle-field. It is generally felt that this is the crisis of the war. Intense anxiety prevails. The earliest information of yesterday's battle received here was L. L. CROUNSE's dispatch to the TIMES.

Profound sensation is excited here by the death of Gen. REYNOLDS, whose brilliant qualities as a soldier, and unvaried success as a brigade, division and corps commander, marked him for present and future distinction. The President, it is well known, hesitated long between the choice of him or Gen. MEADE as successor to Gen. HOOKER. Priority of rank finally determined the matter.

Eleven P. M.—At 10:30 P. M. no news had been received from the battle-field.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 2—Midnight.

Up to this hour the Government has not received any official details of yesterday's fight near Gettysburgh. The fact of its not being in immediate telegraphic communication with the Head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac will explain the non-receipt of dispatches.

It is very likely that our army has been engaged in combat with the enemy to-day, although if this be true, the War Department has no official notification of such fact.

JEFF. DAVIS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 2.

A dispatch to the *Inquirer* says JEFF. DAVIS is at Greencastle.

TELEGRAMS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 2.

There has been no fighting of moment between Gen. SMITH's forces and the enemy to-day. I left Carlisle at 2 P. M., and since arriving here have seen some parties who left there later. Gen. SMITH occupies the town. The enemy has apparently gone in the direction of Gettysburgh. Our scouts are in pursuit.

Yesterday several houses were struck by rebel shells. Mr. J. H. YOUNG and others, of the United States Sanitary Commission, were with the troops, and gave aid to the wounded. The Dickinson College was used as a hospital. Our loss yesterday was one killed and sixteen wounded. After the fight at Oyster Point sixteen dead rebels were counted.

Annexed is the list of casualties:

Robert Walter, Co. I, 30th Penn. militia—killed.
Robert Wiley, Co. D, Blue Reserves—knee.
Morris Hunter, Co. B, 28th Penn.—contusion.
George McNult, Co. C, Blue Reserves—right leg.
Stuart Patterson, Co. A, 1st Philadelphia artillery—hand.
Lieut. W. Provost, Co. K, 37th New-York—hand.
H. C. Mecklen, Co. C, 37th New-York, knee.
J. Cowly, 37th New-York—contusion.
B. W. Walter, Co. H, Gray Reserves—face.
—— Ashmead, 1st Philadelphia artillery.
—— Blackinston, Co. D, Gray Reserves.
F. Croft, Co. H, 30th Pennsylvania—slight.
A. S. Hibbard, Co. K, 37th New-York—scalp.
P. Garrett, Co. G, Gray Reserves—slight.
C. W. Collady, Co. D, Gray Reserves—right leg amputated.
Ed. Colwell, Co. A, 1st Phila. artillery—ankle.
W. Scott, Co. A, 1st Philadelphia artillery—head.

There are under treatment a few cases of exhaustion.

WHIT.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 2.

The last of the rebels left Carlisle yesterday morning, and the town was occupied in the afternoon by a portion of our forces under Gen. SMITH.

About 5 o'clock in the evening the rebel cavalry appeared in large force, having come in on the York road.

A rebel officer sent in a flag of truce to Gen. SMITH, demanding the surrender of the town, which was refused.

The rebel officer, on receiving Gen. SMITH's reply, opened on the town with their artillery.

The rebel fire was promptly responded to by our forces.

The firing continued with intervals until about 10 o'clock, when the rebels fell back in the direction from whence they came.

The rebels burned the barracks, gas works and one dwelling.

Many buildings in the place also suffered from the rebel artillery.

The Court-house was struck several times.

When the rebels opened their fire on the town, the excitement among the citizens was very great.

The women and children fled in all directions, and hid themselves in cellars.

Our loss was three killed and eleven wounded.

The rebel loss is not known.

Previous to the retirement of the rebels they sent in another flag of truce, notifying the citizens to leave, as they intended to renew the attack to-day.

This morning the rebel pickets are again in sight.

HARRISBURGH, 12 o'clock noon.

Up to this hour no news has been received of a renewal of the attack on Carlisle by the rebels.

The barracks and gas-works which the rebels have burned are located a short distance outside of the town, which accounts for their being burned.

There is no news from any other quarter.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 2.

Information received here shows that there is no enemy in Loudon or McConnellsburgh nor in that section of the country. They left this morning in the direction of Chambersburgh, taking a large amount of stolen property which they had collected.

The rebels in the neighborhood of Carlisle have all fallen back in the direction of LEE's army.

Heavy firing was heard to-day in the direction where Gen. MEADE's and LEE's armies are supposed to be.

As LEE's army is between here and the Army of the Potomac, we are not in a position to learn early news.

TELEGRAMS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 2.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch regarding the rebel attack on Carlisle:

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 2.

A demand was sent for an unconditional surrender of Carlisle by Gen. W. H. F. LEE.

Gen. SMITH promptly refused to give up the place, when the rebels placed a battery of six pieces in position to the left of the barracks and commenced to shell the town.

Gen. SMITH replied from his guns which were mounted in Main-street, near the centre of the town.

During the shelling the rebels made a detour around the railroad and fired the barracks.

The gas-works were also fired, sparks from which are said to have burned several lumber-yards, one private dwelling and several barns.

Some citizens are known to be injured.

The Court-house was damaged, and several shells fell upon the College building and grounds.

Gen. LEE then sent in another flag of truce, notifying the women and children to leave the town by 10 o'clock this morning.

Every confidence is had in Gen. SMITH's ability, not only to hold the place, but unless the rebels rapidly retire, his flanks and rear will be obstructed, and his force probably captured.

The citizens in the vicinity give Gen. LEE's force at [illegible] cavalry, and one battery of six guns, light 12-pounders.

TELEGRAMS FROM COLUMBIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 2.

The *Press*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

COLUMBIA, Penn., Wednesday, July 1.

The Fifth New-York, the First Vermont, the First Virginia and the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry regiments left Frederick on Saturday and moved forward to Hanover.

They arrived there on Tuesday morning, when they were charged upon in the rear by the rebel cavalry of STUART.

The National forces numbered about 1,800, and the rebel force was nearly or quite 6,000.

The battle commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued until 7 o'clock in the evening.

The contest was a succession of charges, recharges, advances and repulses.

Our troops fought with desperate gallantry and daring, and gained a brilliant triumph.

We captured all the First South Carolina regiment except thirteen. The rebels, in turn, took but sixty prisoners.

A piece of artillery belonging to the First South Carolina is among our trophies.

The rebels lost beside one field-piece and one breech-loading steel rifled piece.

Our cavalry had no artillery.

TELEGRAMS FROM LANCASTER, PENN.

LANCASTER, Penn., Wednesday, July 1—11 P. M.

There is no news of importance to communicate.

Col. FRANKLIN has communication with our forces at McCall's Ferry and Peach Bottom by a line of couriers.

The last message received from him at 10 o'clock last night says that there are no signs of rebel forces in that vicinity.

TELEGRAMS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 2.

The *American*, this afternoon, published the following:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
July 2, 1863.

Until further orders the citizens of Baltimore City and County are prohibited from keeping arms in their possession unless enrolled as volunteer companies for the defence of their homes.

In accordance with the foregoing order the dwellings of citizens are now being visited by the Provost-Marshals and the police to obtain the arms in their possession.

We learn from a gentleman who was at Westminster and a prisoner in the hands of the rebels during their sojourn in that town, that Gen. STUART with his cavalry force reached there about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and did not leave until daylight the next morning. The rebel party which had a fight with the Delaware cavalry was Gen. STUART's advance guard, and numbered about three hundred. The rebels lost in that fight two Lieutenants killed, and fully a dozen wounded. One of the wounded was an officer, who was shot by a citizen who took part in the fight, and is reported to have since died. Col. MULFORD, the commander of the rebel advance guard, admitted to the citizens that the charge of the Delaware cavalry was most brave and dashing, but he thought very rash, in view of the disparity of numbers. The rebels admitted that their loss in killed and wounded was greater than ours. Our loss was two privates killed, and twenty-eight taken prisoners. The rebels also captured Lieut. BOWMAN and the Provost-Marshal of Westminster, with ten of his men.

The rebel sympathizers at Westminster are charged with having given information as to Union citizens, though the rebels in their levy on store keepers treated all alike.

FITCH's dry goods store was completely gutted; BOWEN & GEBB, commission merchants, at the depot, lost heavily, and MEXELL & CRENDAFF suffered to the amount of $700 in flour and feed.

The rebels stole all the horses along the roads they traveled, as well as those in the town, but they were in too much of a hurry to scour the side-roads.

The rebel officers visited the houses of rebel sympathizers, and Gen. STUART took tea at the house of JOHN C. FRYEDE, Cashier of the Westminster Bank, where he was received with all the honors.

The rebels left on Tuesday morning early, and a few hours afterward a division of the National army reached the town, causing great rejoicing among the loyal citizens. The National soldiers were welcomed with every demonstration of joy, and houses were thrown open to dispense their hospitality.

The rebel force was from 4,000 to 5,000 cavalry.

PRISONERS ARRIVED AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 2.

Over eight hundred rebel prisoners have just passed down Pratt-street under guard. More are expected to-night.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS EVACUATED.

From the Baltimore Sun, July 2.

It was publicly announced yesterday that Maryland Heights had been evacuated by the Federal troops, a large number of whom were from this State and city. The evacuation was successfully accomplished on Monday night and Tuesday, the troops all being away from there before 12 o'clock on Tuesday night. All the Government property incidental to a large encampment was removed, together with all the guns, (with the exception of a few of the larger ones, which were destroyed,) ammunition, &c. The fortifications were all destroyed. A gentleman who witnessed the dismantling of the latter states that the wreck was very thorough.

The wooden portions of the Harper's Ferry railroad bridge were removed both from the Maryland side and the Potomac side, leaving the iron spans, lately constructed, and forming the centre of this important bridge, intact. This was done to prevent the Confederates from blowing up the iron structure, which it will now be impossible for them to accomplish, and also to prevent them from using the bridge across the Potomac in that vicinity.

Gen. FRENCH's forces, lately at Maryland Heights, will now take an active part in the present important campaign. A brigade of his troops are all Marylanders, and are commanded by Brig.-Gen. KENLY, of this city. Their movements or their present whereabouts cannot be made public at present.

Gen. BAYLOR's Confederate cavalry appeared in and around Harper's Ferry on Tuesday evening, but remained but a short while, retiring toward Charlestown, Va., where, it was stated, a force of Confederates are encamped.

Several Confederate scouts have been seen in the several days past on the Virginia side of the Upper Potomac, (Loudon County,) but none of then have attempted to cross to the Maryland side.

LEE'S GENERAL ORDER FOR THE INVASION.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 72.—While in the enemy's country, the following regulation for procuring supplies will be strictly observed, and any violation of them promptly and rigorously punished.

No. 1. No private property shall be injured or destroyed by any person belonging to or connected with the army, or taken, except by the officers hereinafter designated.

No. 2. The Chiefs of the Commissary, Quartermaster, Ordnance and Medical Departments of the army will make requisitions upon the local authorities or inhabitants for the necessary supplies for their respective departments, designating the places and times of delivery. All persons complying with such requisitions shall be paid the market price for the articles furnished, if they so desire; and the officer making such payment shall take duplicate receipts for the same, specifying the name of the person paid, and the quantity, kind and price of the property, one of which receipts shall be at once forwarded to the chief of the department to which the said officer is attached.

No. 3. Should the authorities or inhabitants neglect or refuse to comply with such requisitions, the supplies required will be taken from the nearest inhabitants so refusing, by the order and under the directions of the respective Chiefs of the Departments named.

No. 4. When any command is detached from the main body, the Chiefs of the several Departments of such command will procure supplies for the same, and such other stores as they may be ordered to provide, in the manner and subject to the provisions herein prescribed, reporting their action to the Heads of their respective Departments, to which they will forward duplicates of all vouchers given or received.

No. 5. All persons who shall decline to receive payment for property furnished on requisitions, and all from whom it shall be necessary to take stores or supplies, shall be furnished by the officer receiving or taking the same with a receipt specifying the kind and quantity of the property received or taken, as the case may be, the name of the person from whom it was received or taken, the command for the use of which it is intended, and the market price. A duplicate of said receipt shall be once forwarded to the chief of the department to which the officer by whom it is executed is attached.

No. 6. If any person shall remove or conceal property necessary for the use of the army, or attempt to do so, the officers hereinbefore mentioned will cause such property, and all other property belonging to such person that may be required by the army, to be seized, and the officer seizing the same shall forthwith report to the chief of his department the kind, quantity and market price of the property so seized, and the name of the owner.

By command of Gen. R. E. LEE.
H. H. CHILTON, A. A. and I. G.
Lieut.-Gen. R. S. EWELL, Com'g 2d Army Corps.

A REBEL ADDRESS.

GEN. EARLY TO THE CITIZENS OF YORK.

YORK, Penn., June 30, 1863.

To the citizens of York:

I have abstained from burning the railroad buildings and car shops in your town, because after examination I am satisfied that the safety of the town would be endangered, and, acting in the spirit of humanity which has ever characterized my Government and its military authorities, I do not desire to involve the innocent with the same punishment of the guilty. Had I applied the torch without regard to consequences, I would have pursued a course that would have been fully vindicated as an act of just retaliation for the unparalleled acts of brutality perpetrated by your own army on our soil. But we do not war upon women and children, and I trust the treatment you have met with at the hands of my soldiers will open your eyes to the odious tyranny under which it is apparent to all you are groaning.

J. A. EARLY, Major-General, C. S.

CALL FOR NEW-YORK TROOPS.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 2.

A telegram is just received from Gov. CURTIN, addressed to Gov. SEYMOUR, stating that the battle near Gettysburgh was not decisive, and asking him to send on all the troops he can raise without delay; that the need of them is pressing.

ANOTHER CALL ON NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Thursday, July 2.

Gov. PARKER has received a dispatch from Gov. CURTIN asking for more troops, and says he cannot magnify the importance of the demand.

A State battery of four guns arrived from Rahway this evening.

MILITARY MEETING IN TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, July 2.

A large meeting of citizens was called by the ringing of the City Hall bell to-day, and addressed by the Mayor upon the importance of sending troops to Pennsylvania. A committee was appointed to wait on Gov. PARKER, who appeared and addressed the meeting, urging the volunteering of men at once. Resolutions were adopted urging the Council to raise a bounty for men. Several speeches were made, and several rolls for men were opened, and the signing commenced briskly.

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

Ewell's Corps Withdrawn from before the City—The Danger Not Over—Where the Cumberland Valley Leads—The Importance of Defending Harrisburgh—Our Duty.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

The crisis is past for the present. EWELL's corps has been withdrawn from the immediate vicinity of Harrisburgh. A column, 10,000 strong, was seen to pass through Carlisle, on the Baltimore turnpike, on the road to Gettysburgh, where LEE and LONGSTREET are both supposed to be. They have also left Mechanicsburgh and York, the latter, however, only after having collected the tax levied upon its inhabitants. The telegraph will have informed you of this fact. The withdrawal is generally attributed to the fact that MEADE is in their rear and moving. There is a rumor at headquarters, not confirmed, that PLEASANTON has captured three miles of LEE's wagon train at some point between Hagerstown and Gettysburgh. There seems to be little doubt that MEADE is moving.

But if the people of the North think that the danger to Harrisburgh is over, they will be very much mistaken. If LEE should beat MEADE, or should even not be driven out of the Valley, as the result of the impending battle, our troubles will only have begun. The battle which will prevent the Southern army from invading the North, and running riot on our soil as we have on theirs, is to be fought at Harrisburgh, unless LEE is immediately driven out. The Valley of the Cumberland is an open door to the North. The same valley continues to Westchester County in New-York. The roads are all good. The flanks of a marching army would be easily protected. The subsistence is ample for a large army a long time. The farmers of this valley are wealthy, and often have on hand two crops of wheat at a time. Cattle, hogs, hay, and pasturage abound. Gen. GRANT subsisted his army for many a month off the miserable and wasted country of Northern Mississippi. Certainly LEE could do the same for a year in Pennsylvania and New-York; and if LEE beats MEADE and takes Harrisburgh, he will do it. So Harrisburgh is the point to defend. The fortifications here are nearly impregnable—quite so, if properly defended. There is no ford on the Susquehanna that could be of any use to an army within twenty-five miles north, and none at all south, notwithstanding Gen. EWELL's boast that he knew a dozen fords. They are only practicable at low water, and for cavalry and infantry, not for artillery. Besides, they are easily defended. The enemy might cross above here, but in order to reach Harrisburgh they must control the pass at Clark's Ferry, about twelve miles north, and that can be easily made impregnable. The position at Harrisburgh commands the approach to the North.

Moreover, it is of great importance, in view of the southern part of the valley, Chambersburgh, Gettysburgh and Baltimore are all from seventy to eighty miles from Harrisburgh. Suppose LEE beats MEADE; a large army here will be ready to pounce upon him at either of those points—and some of them we must occupy—and would at the same time prevent his marching North. Suppose the fight between MEADE and LEE should result in a drawn battle, a large force here would be of the greatest use in cooperating with MEADE, and crushing LEE. On the other hand, suppose MEADE beaten and Harrisburgh taken, the remnants of MEADE's army must be withdrawn to protect Washington, which will be isolated. Some may be sent here, but a large force will have to remain about Washington. Then from Harrisburgh LEE has absolutely nothing to prevent his marching to Philadelphia and New-York, to say nothing of Baltimore. This is no fancy sketch. History shows how a small invading army, when led by a great General, can conquer a large amount of territory, and dictate terms to the inhabitants, especially when there is no large well-organized army to resist the invasion. Prudence dictates to us that we take immediately the precautionary measure of raising, equipping and organizing a great army which shall not only defeat the intentions of LEE, but shall sweep through the entire South like a besom of destruction. With ROSECRANS' success, which is almost certain, and GRANT's, which is already achieved, the small remnant of the rebel armies will be crushed between the black cloud of the Southwest and the free and loyal millions of the North.

Every effort should be made in the North to raise men. The crisis of the war is at hand. The rebels have commenced to carry the war into Africa, and invasion is now their motto. If their attempt is nipped in the bud the rebellion is crushed. But if they once get the tremendous vantage ground afforded by the possession of Harrisburgh we shall stand on the defensive; nobody can tell how long the South will be enriched with the plunder taken from us, and the rebellion will have a new lease of life. Enlistments should, therefore, go on as rapidly as possible. The greatest efforts should be made to induce men to avail themselves of the bounteous offer of the Government to those who reënlist. The honor of the country is at stake, and no one ought to hesitate a moment. The first rebel flag has been hoisted on Northern free soil. That sore and humiliating sight has been witnessed in Pennsylvania. Unless the people of the North awake to the importance of the emergency they will soon find the emblem of treason floating over many a free and powerful city.

A WARNING TO COPPERHEADS.

GEORGE BOOKER, State Senator, who lives at Pagestown, about nine miles from Harrisburgh, has been visited by his friends from Dixie. He is known as one of the most violent Copperheads in the Legislature. He was the leader in the movement to forbid Senator WRIGHT and ANDY JOHNSON from speaking in the Capitol last Winter, and has never made any concealment of his hostility to the war against the rebellion and his sympathies with the South. When he heard the rebels were coming, he said he did not care—they were *gentlemen*, and respected private property. They collected in front of his house and he came out and made a little speech. He said, so I am informed from several sources, that he sympathized with them, that the rebellion was justified and the war unjust, that it was all the Abolitionists, &c., &c., &c., in the usual style of Copperheads. Whereupon the rebels immediately proceeded to give him a benefit. They took all his horses and cattle, all the flour and grain from his mill, which is a large one, and was, unfortunately for him, very well stocked, and, in fact, "cleaned him out" most completely. So much for Buckingham. On the other hand, the Governor says to-day that they did the same for that grand, brave old hero, THAD. STEVENS, and even more effectually. They destroyed everything, his houses, workshops, furnaces, fences, crops, and everything. Mr. STEVENS is now a poor man. He has paid the penalty of his patriotic, and, thank God, successful efforts to support the Government in the last Congress. Clearly the rebels are no respecters of persons.

Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS was here to-day, and had long consultations with Gov. CURTIN and Gen. COUCH. He expects to leave to-morrow. He is the guest of Hon. SIMON CAMERON.

CARLISLE.

A gentleman just arrived from Carlisle, says that the rebels behaved remarkably well in regard to the College grounds in that city. Some of them said they were graduates of the University, and others that their fathers had graduated there. They camped in the College grounds, and were even careful to build their fires on the gravel walks and not on the grass plots. This gentleman, who is a Professor in the College, describes the discipline of the army as being perfect.

TROOPS

Are pouring in faster than they are wanted. The country is at last alive. Some counties that were called upon for only 90 or 100 men, have responded with five or six companies. The surplus will be sent back to harvest the crops.

In the skirmish which occurred this afternoon at Mechanicsburgh, our militia are said to have behaved very well. They are getting into the work.

The Rebels Retiring—Gen. Knipe upon the Rear of the Retreating Column—The Havoc Committed by the Rebels—The Copperheads.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

The rebels are still retiring, some taking the road to Chambersburgh and others moving in the direction of Gettysburgh. They commenced leaving Carlisle yesterday morning. A citizen who left that place at 12 M. yesterday, says only 250 rebels were in the town at that time. Another citizen, who left three hours later, reported the same number there then. It is believed that Carlisle is free from the enemy this morning, although no direct intelligence has as yet been received from there. Gen. KNIPE, with a small force of infantry and cavalry, and a few pieces of artillery, is following them up. He is necessarily obliged to advance cautiously, as the enemy may at any time reinforce his rear-guard and then give battle. Last evening a skirmish took place just beyond Mechanicsburgh. On our side the Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh New-York regiments and a section of a Philadelphia battery were engaged. The enemy had cavalry, one regiment of infantry and four pieces of artillery. The rebels drew up in line and waited the advance of our forces, and at the proper range opened with two pieces. Our men behaved nobly, not flinching in the least. A number of shot struck directly in their front, but without causing a panic or doing any great amount of injury. Our pieces then returned the fire and in a short time the infantry advanced. The rebels perceived the movement and fell back two miles, evidently with the intention of drawing the Union forces nearer to their main support. Lieut. ABBY, of the Thirty-seventh, was wounded in the neck, and a drummer-boy, named LAWSON, in the calf of the leg.

This morning Gen. KNIPE was reinforced, but the main body of the troops will not leave the immediate front of the Harrisburgh fortifications, until it is ascertained beyond doubt that the Capital is free from danger. The movements of the rebels are to be carefully watched, for at any moment they may sweep down on the right or left flank, with a view of either surrounding Gen. KNIPE, or capturing the city, or doing both.

The amount of havoc committed by the rebels in the various towns through which they have passed is represented by the citizens to be immense. They took whatever they wanted, and when so disposed, offered in payment Confederate scrip. A boot and shoe dealer in Mechanicsburgh was completely cleaned out of his entire stock, and all he had to show for it was $4,000 in worthless rebel currency. At Carlisle the people were made to furnish rations to 1,500 men. As would be naturally supposed, it did not take long to reduce the supply of provisions in that place to a small quantity. All the horses, cattle, sheep and swine in a vast section of country have been led away or slaughtered. It is related that a Copperhead resident of Mechanicsburgh, who has heretofore been loud in his assertion that the rebels were chivalrous, and would never think of disturbing private property, was especially sought after by them, and his house and furniture damaged to a heavy extent. His neighbors have an idea that perhaps he has learned to distinguish the difference between his friends and foes. If the rebels have only served all Copperheads they have come across in the same manner, the loyal people will be grateful to them. There are a few of this contemptible race of outcasts who continue to live and pollute the atmosphere of Harrisburgh. Let such take warning that they are not only the loathed of the loyal, but the despised of the open enemy.

Company after company of volunteer militia has been arriving in the city, in response to the Governor's proclamation. The people are at length aroused to the danger that threatens them, and are now prepared to sustain their own and the country's reputation to the last. The following special order has been issued by Gov. CURTIN:

HARRISBURGH, June 30, 1863.

All persons, residents of the City of Harrisburgh or vicinity, unattached to any military organization, to whom arms and ammunition or either have lately been issued from the State Arsenal, or who are in possession of arms belonging to the State, will immediately attach themselves to a military organization, to report to these headquarters, or return the arms and other State property in their hands to the Arsenal. By order of

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. S. RUSSELL, Adj.-General, Pennsylvania.

Forty-five prisoners taken by Col. PRICE's command at McConnellsburgh, were brought here last night. They will be removed to Philadelphia to-day.

WHIT.

Major-Gen. John F. Reynolds.

We have information by telegraph of the death Major-Gen. JOHN FULTON REYNOLDS, U. S. A., late commander of the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac, from a wound received on Wednesday in the battle near Gettysburgh, between the First and Eleventh corps and the rebel forces under Gens. LONGSTREET and HILL. Major-Gen. REYNOLDS was born in Pennsylvania about the year 1821, and entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1837. In 1841 he graduated and received his first commission as Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Third artillery. He served with distinction in the war with Mexico, being breveted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at Monterey, and again Major at Buena Vista. In 1852 he served as Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Maj.-Gen. WOOL, and in 1855 received his rank as Captain. The following year he was sent to Oregon Territory, where he distinguished himself in several severe conflicts with the Indians, near Rogue River.

When the rebellion broke out Gen. REYNOLDS warmly espoused the cause of the Government, and, on the organization of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, he was appointed by Gov. CURTIN one of the brigade commanders. He took part with the Army of the Potomac in nearly all its actions, and so valuable were his services that the people of the State acknowledged them by the presentation of a sword.

At the commencement of the present year Gen. REYNOLDS was promoted to the Major-Generalship and command of the First Army Corps. After the removal of Gen. BURNSIDE from the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, the name of Gen. REYNOLDS was prominently mentioned for the succession, and again after the battle of Chancellorsville; but his own preferences were in favor of Gen. MEADE.

He fell while bravely leading his men, like LYON in Missouri, STEVENS and KEARNY at Chantilly, WILLIAMS at Baton Rouge, and other kindred spirits have nobly fallen. The country at large, as well as his associates in the army, will lament his death, but no one will feel a more poignant sorrow at this fortune of war than Maj.-Gen. MEADE, the new Commander of the Army of the Potomac. The deceased and he were bosom friends, and in the arduous and difficult duties that now devolve upon him he must have counted largely upon the aid and skill of the soldier who possessed his full confidence.

The body of Gen. REYNOLDS was yesterday taken to Baltimore.

The Militia Law of Ohio to be put in Force.

THE ENROLLMENT DIFFICULTY IN SULLIVAN COUNTY, IND., ENDED.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 1.

At a special meeting of the City Council last night, it was resolved to put the State Militia law in force at once.

All citizens, between 18 and 45 years of age, not physically disabled, are to be organized into companies on the 4th of July, and are subject to the Governor's call for duty, in such numbers as he may think necessary.

Large war meetings were held at Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind., last night.

The difficulty in regard to the enrollment in Sullivan County, Ind., is ended, and the military will return to Indianapolis to-day.

Naval Intelligence.

EASTPORT, Maine, Thursday, July 2.

The schooner *Germ*, Capt. LEONARD, arrived here this morning from Pictou. She reports that she was boarded by the officers of the United States schooner *Sarah Burton*, off Liverpool, Nova Scotia, June 30, which was in search of the bark *Tacony*. Two American steamers, at the same time, were also in sight.

The Maine Twenty-third Regiment.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 2.

The Maine Twenty-third regiment passed through Boston to-day for home, its term of nine months having expired.

Fire at South Wayne, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, July 2.

A shovel handle factory at South Wayne was burned at noon yesterday with forty other buildings, stores, factories, mills, &c. Loss, $40,000.

SHALL THE DARK AGES RETURN?

What Made the Dark Ages!—Limitations of Thought—Want of Philosophical Ideas—Motive Power of Nations—American Defeats—Curative Power.

The Breches, Saturday, June 20, 1863.

Is it permissible to write on any other subject than the war?—just now—before Vicksburgh falls, or Lee's Army retreats discomfited, (as it will do.) Perhaps I may say a word, which is at least suggestive. In my remarks on West Point, and on the National Academy of Sciences, I suggested some things which were doubtless considered heresy, but which will be the orthodoxy of another generation. I said that West Point ought to be made something higher than a mere school of art, and that a National Academy ought to consider something else than mere *dead* things, whether they were abstract sciences, preserved bugs, or petrified fossils. I see advertised a new work, by Agassiz, entitled, I think, the *Growth of Continents*. I can imagine myself reading that book with great interest; following the coral insect as it builds islands, and some little animal, like the mole, bulging up the mud of the ocean, till in some unimaginable ages, (which the geologists fancy they know all about,) continents have grown up. Suppose I do read it with interest? So I did Madame Radcliffe's novels or Homer's *Iliad*. But what have I brought back from reading the *Castle of Udolpho*, or the fights of Achilles, or the works of the coral insect? Positively nothing. Of the three, Homer is altogether the most instructive, for he deals with human nature. I have been interested in all, and so I should be in the next new novel. If an author wishes to make money by interesting me in his book—the tales of fancy or the works of a coral insect, or the defection of frogs, or the story of a gorilla may give me that interest. So far as occupying the idle moments of life with an innocent amusement is concerned, I give such authors all due credit, and not only credit, but gratitude, for brightening many a dull hour and cheering for the moment a saddened heart. But when we come to the noble ends of science and education, (which must always involve the advancement and improvement of mankind,) what part does the history of the coral insect, or the classification of fossils, or even the diagrams of geometry, perform in that improvement? And if mankind does not advance, you are in the Dark Ages, no matter what may be your learning or the extent of your commentaries, or what nature or genius may have done. The work of commentators begins where genius ends. The analysis of nature shows the structure of the material world, but gives us neither thought or emotions upon life, society, or human advancement; and it is in these last only that we have a durable, permanent and profitable interest. Well did the great master of modern poetry say:

> "The proper study of mankind is man."

I have just seen an article in the English *Saturday Review* which touches upon this very subject, and shows that more than one mind begins to doubt whether we are really advancing at such a rapid state as the popular empirics suppose. The writer asks "whether it is possible, in spite of all our progress and civilization, we should have at some period or other a return of the Dark Ages?" What an audacity! Ask wonderful Europe, in this wonderful age of wonderful things, whether it may not return to the Dark Ages? Ask an American, in this best, greatest and most glorious country which ever floated on the tide of time, whether it may not go back to the Dark Ages? The very question startles us with its audacity. Of course the writer does not mean that we should go back to precisely the same Dark Ages—to the days of cowled priests, belted knights and feudal barons; to

> "——castle, tower and donjon keep."

But what are the Dark Ages, in which the writer thinks we may come in a temporary eclipse? First, let us ask, *what* made the Dark Ages? It was not the want of a class of learned men, for there were many such secluded in the halls of convents and monasteries. It was not the want of faith. Whoever has seen Sir Kenelm Digby's *Ages of Faith* will find the Dark Ages extolled as the best period of the world, on account of their faith; for men like him see faith only in gifts to the Church, vast eleemosynary institutions, and implicit obedience to priests. It was not for want of some noble subjects of thought, for the Roman Church, the Roman jurisprudence, and the Roman literature were not inferior subjects of thought and reflection. What was it? *It was the limitation of thought.* The *Saturday Review* says very correctly, those ages were dark, because "the thought and feeling of men worked in the same groove, and everything outside was ignored." The Latin Church, the Latin law and scholastics were well enough, to be believed and confided—while outside of them was a wilderness of heresy and barbarism. The men who lived then were straitened by the limitation of thought. They were not allowed to cultivate new fields, and wander into regions of discovery, and new theories of philosophy. Is it not possible that civilization may again limit thought, by insisting only on the practical and the material? For no observing person will deny that such is the tendency of our times. We rest our theory of progress on the games of physical science, the development of wealth, and the diffusion of knowledge. But will either of these advance or elevate ideas? The *diffusion* of knowledge neither increases nor advances it. Wealth may give leisure for students to acquire knowledge, but furnishes no active motive power to the mind. It is plain, that on the advance of physical science alone, do we really depend for proof that we are advancing at all, and when we look into it, we find that it is the geologists, the shell-fishers, the bug-gatherers, and others of like kind—the naturalists—who have taken the lead, and profess to make wonderful progress by exhuming mummies, fossils, toads and corals. That all this is very curious may be granted; but does it enlarge the human mind, or advance its intellectual condition one iota? I think not. In the Dark Ages, hundreds and thousands of scholars were occupied in deciphering old musty Latin manuscripts, and commenting on the Fathers. They were trying to find out what other people did, and not entering upon new intellectual enterprises for themselves. Are the naturalists anything more than mere superficial commentators on what nature did thousands of years ago? And have we not signs of the times, in literature and science precisely the same with those which characterized the decline of the Roman Empire?

Take up the *English Quarterly Review*, the depositories of English thought, and you will find that in the last thirty years a large part of their articles are commentaries on Milton, Bacon, Shakespeare, and other great writers of the past. Have they dug into any new mine of thought for themselves? Have they started any new theories? or have they attempted any elaborate examination of the American political institution? You will find that English literature is the literature of commentators. Germany has ceased to evolve new ideas. French Imperialism has crushed French thought by crushing freedom. In America we have no philosophy but the philosophy of politics; but, in that, we are superior to all the world; and it is that which keeps the American mind alive. But we are going back in that. This rebellion is a consequence of the *reaction against freedom*. If it were confined to the mere masters of negroes, and to an attempt to secure them where they are, it would not be unnatural, nor would it necessarily react upon free thought in the North. But this is not the fact. It is an attempt to make Slavery (whether of white or black) the foundation of political institutions. It is, therefore, a direct and positive *reaction against the principles of the American Revolution*. Nor is it confined to the Slave States. Every man in the Free States, of any intelligence, who engages in the peace party and sympathizes with Southern institutions, is a *reactionist* against American institutions. It is a reaction against real Democracy. The Roman Emperors were formally elected as Roman Consuls, keeping the name of the old Roman magistracy, when the thing itself had ceased to exist and only Emperors ruled. Such is the exact fact with those who, under the name of Democracy, are seeking the overthrow of Democracy by the overthrow of Freedom. This is now an undisguised fact. Do you wonder, then, that men ask: *Are we to have a return of the dark ages?"*

What is to save us from it, *if we are to limit thought only to material objects and material wealth*. As I said in the beginning, this is the *tendency of our times*. Can science save us from it? When did science or literature save any nation? The *dead* sciences (for such only are enrolled in the National Academy) are remote from human life, and disseminated from the activities of the general mind. They may qualify a dark age by exhibiting a few solitary stars in the firmament of night, but will furnish no motive power or generous excitement to the general mind. New ideas connected with society and human nature are the motive powers of the human mind When did the world take mighty strides and make mighty conquests? It was in the days of Hebrew prophets, announcing the grand ideas of human destiny; in the days of Greek philosophers, leaving material objects behind, and engaging in the problems of the immortal mind; in the days of Christian apostleship, when Christ proclaimed the sublime ideas of resurrection and redemption; in the days of the Reformation, from Wickliffe to Calvin, when the Bible was unnoted and the Gospel was preached to the poor; in the days of the American Revolution, when the noble idea of human liberty was proclaimed. Science did not make these *great* eras of thought, but Science *follows them*, reaping in the material world the fruits of those great revolutions in thought which were first divinely inspired and then evolved by philosophy. The French seized upon the American idea of liberty, but put it in the hands of scientific savans and infidel *litterateurs*. What was the consequence? Read Burke's eloquent satires on chemists and geometers, engaged in making diagrams upon society, and then blowing it up with chemical fusions.

I do not believe the Dark Ages will return; but it will depend altogether upon whether we Americans can maintain free institutions, upon which freedom of thought depends. The issue of this rebellion is not merely a question of negro Slavery, nor of Union, nor of territory, nor any of these things which rise apparently to the surface; it is a question whether we shall go backward? whether free institutions shall fall? and, whether the world and its hopes shall fall with us?

A Veteran Observer.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Second Election—Triumph of the Opposition—The Emperor and his Intentions—The Fall of Puebla—No Reinforcements for Gen. Forey.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, June 19, 1863.

The second election in France, that is to say the election in the ten districts in which there was no majority vote at the first election, has proved a greater disaster to the Emperor than the first. Six of the ten districts have elected the Opposition candidates, while the immensely increased vote in all the districts for the Opposition shows the influence of the first Paris vote, and what would probably have been the result if the whole country could have voted after the capital. At the second election M. Gueroult, editor of the *Opinion Nationale*, a democratic paper devoted to the cause of unity in Italy, Germany and the United States, opposed to the temporal power of the Pope, to the Mexican war and all other distant wars of doubtful utility, has been elected by more than 6,000 majority over the Government candidate, and this, too, in the Faubourg St. Germain, the residence of the old nobility, and the citadel, especially of the Clerical party.

When it is taken into account that the citizens were prohibited from meeting together to consult on the subject of the election, otherwise than in an isolated way between neighbor and neighbor; that thus there was no opportunity for the organization of any general system of propagandism, nor for the getting up of any great excitement; that, in fine, everything was conducted in the most perfect calm—and that even the result was received with calm by a community always heretofore ready to profit by such triumphs for revolutionary demonstrations—the lesson taught is too striking to escape any one, and will certainly not escape a man of the sagacity of the Emperor. In his speech of January last to the Chambers, His Majesty said, among other things, after tracing the duty of the Chamber: "My duty will be to take constantly the wise progress of public opinion as the measure of the ameliorations I am to introduce," etc. The citizens of Paris have taken him at his word and voted nearly unanimously against him, for this was the only method, under the present *régime* of signifying their wishes. They demand, therefore, a realization of the promises of an amelioration in their political condition; they demand the right of holding political meetings and of discussing political subjects without restraint; they demand that the Press shall be freed and made amenable, like the citizen, to the civil law, and to that only; they demand in fine that France shall be endowed with the "entire liberty" which his Majesty in the first years of his return to France declared to be the only healthy political condition of the country, and which is enjoyed at this moment by all the surrounding nations.

The total number of Opposition members in the new Chamber will be 34, of whom 32 are already elected. The other two will be elected in the two Paris districts which elected Messrs. Jules Favre and Havin, these two gentlemen having been also elected in country districts. Of the 34, not quite one-half will rank as Democrats, but all having been elected in opposition to Government candidates are therefore under no obligations to vote for Government measures, and on most questions will form a solid opposition phalanx. Of this phalanx it is not yet settled whether M. Thiers or M. Favre will be the chief, but it is much more likely, since there is a third party in the opposition led by M. Berryer, the Legitimist and Clerical party, that these three distinguished orators and statesmen will lead the opposition in concert. It is already agreed, I believe, that they are to sit together in the section lately occupied by the "Five" on the extreme left.

Thus far we have had no indications from the Emperor as to his intentions in regard to the late elections, but it is not expected that he will mature and publish his plans before the inauguration of the new Chamber in the Winter. This would seem, in fact, the appropriate occasion for the announcement of the new programme.

"Puebla" is now the word one hears most at Paris. A new Boulevard and a new cuirassed ship have already been baptised with this name, and it is expected also that Gen. Forey and his descendants will also carry the name. You cannot imagine the relief which the fall of this place brought to the French Government and its friends, for on all hands the Government was receiving hard hits from the enemies of the expedition, and the greatest uneasiness prevailed as to the result, to say nothing of the delay.

The Government has countermanded the sending of reinforcements to Mexico, but the ten vessels which were prepared for that object are held in readiness for fear there may still be need for them.

There is nothing new here on the American question. Malakoff.

FROM THE RED RIVER.

Kirby Smith near the Head of the Atchafalaya—The Object of his Movements—Operations of the Guerrillas—Destruction of Simmsport—Important Documents Captured—Revelations from the Prison-House, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mouth of Red River, Monday, June 8, 1863.

The forces of Kirby Smith, as near as I can learn, have followed the retrograde steps of Gen. Banks from Alexandria, and are concentrating—not in very large numbers—near the head of the Atchafalaya. Their object is two-fold. First to stop our transports from using this, to us, important avenue of communication with our base of supplies, and our hospitals at Breshaer City and New-Orleans. Our only, or chief, port along this bayou, is about midway of the river, on the right bank, at Butte de la Rose.

On learning that the rebels had made a stand at Simmsport, four miles from the entrance of the Atchafalaya, the ram *Switzerland*, Lieut.-Col. John E. Ellet, went down to reconnoitre and sound for the depth of water. He had passed Col. Semms' plantation, on the left bank, where Gen. Banks had his late headquarters, without interruption—but a mile further down the steamer was greeted with a shower of bullets from rifles, fired from both sides of the river. A considerable fortification, just at the village of Semmsport, which concealed a force—these fired, as well as sharpshooters from behind the levee and trees. Several pieces of light artillery were planted behind the earthworth at Simmsport, which opened a sharp cannonnade on the *Switzerland*. Her pilot-house was riddled, and 12-pound shot, with grape, and other missiles, passed through her light woodwork. Three men were wounded. The *Switzerland* kept on her course firing rapidly her sixes, and 24-pound howitzers with grape and solid shot. After getting below, she rounded to, and repassed the battery which continued a sharp fire upon the steamer.

Col. Ellet proceeded immediately to Bayou Sara, and reported to Gen. Banks, asking for troops to clear out the rebel nest. The pressing deman is for all the available force at Port Hudson, however, prevented him from obtaining troops, and he returned with orders for the gunboats to go down and drive them out. At 2 o'clock, P. M., Thursday, the 4th, the *Lafayette*, having put her sick on board the *Switzerland*, proceeded toward Simmsport, followed by the *Pittsburgh*, Capt. Hoel. The *Switzerland* also came down to take a hand in, if found necessary.

The entrance to the Atchafalaya is narrow, and almost imperceptible until close to it. The river had considerably fallen, and it seemed a rather hazardous undertaking to take so large vessels into so narrow and crooked a stream. Our approach seems not to have been even suspected, and it was so sudden as to take the rebel garrison wholly by surprise. At one mile distance we came in sight of the rebel fort, and sent two 11-inch shells close to if not into their works. In ten minutes more we were up with the fort, firing as we proceeded. As soon as we came within rifle range our sharpshooters, stationed in our towers on the paddle-boxes, poured a raking, plunging fire *down* into their fort, causing the whole party to pick up and skedaddle in the greatest possible haste.

They had previously hitched up their field artillery, and were scampering upon the double-quick across the fields. So precipitate was their flight they had not time, or did not dare to return to their headquarters, to get their personal baggage and official papers, all of which fell into our hands. Documents and correspondence of an important character were thus obtained, revealing plans, and the disposition and number of troops they have in this neighborhood. The secretary of the Adjutant-General was full of papers. It was marked with several addresses, among others that of

"Maj.-Gen. J. B. Magruder, Jackson, Miss.;" and Q. M. D. A. Mennet, Camp Bernard, Twenty-second regiment, Arizona brigade."

Some dozen of trunks and valises belonging to officers, filled with clothing, &c., and a sword, were captured by Capt. Hoel, of the *Pittsburgh*, and afterwards sent on board the *Lafayette*. Three houses constituting the rebel headquarters, were set on fire by the *Pittsburgh's* officers and crew and destroyed. The dispersion of this rebel gathering was complete. One paper indorsed "Special Order," which was addressed to the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the forces at Simmsport, forbid him from holding any communication whatever with Point Coupée Parish, or allowing any one to cross to and fro, alleging that it was of the highest importance to prevent the enemy from ascertaining our real situation on this side of the Atchafalaya."

The evident intention of the rebels is to reoccupy the whole Opelousas country, from which Gen. Banks has temporarily withdrawn, and to shut up the Atchafalaya against the passage of our troop-transports. Until we possess Port Hudson, the free and unopposed passage of this stream is of the greatest convenience to us, although it is not absolutely necessary. Our communication with New-Orleans across the peninsula below and by the river is direct. During the low stage of water none but vessels of very light draft can pass through the Atchafalaya.

One of the gunboats to-day, has 170 contrabands on board.

All the planters throughout this region have taken the alarm at the near prospect of the fall of Port Hudson and Vicksburgh, and are starting their slaves off to Texas. They contrive to surprise the slaves, or take them unawares, bind and chain them in gangs, and by the aid of bloodhounds following close behind, hope to make good their escape to Texas and the Indian country. This movement has greatly alarmed the blacks, and they are now deserting the plantations and flying for succor to the gunboats or to the lines of the army. They are of all ages and sexes, from the old man of eighty to the infant in arms. Children predominate for the reason that the parents of many have been driven away to work in the army or carried to Texas, leaving the children to be cared for by the mother, grandmother, or other old relatives. Those we now have come from plantations within a circuit of eight or ten miles. Lilburn White, Ruffin R. Wimbish, of Temica, Dr. Metcalf and others, furnishing their quotas. The foundations of the great deep are breaking up.

The large infusion of the white element in these slaves would astonish some sentimentalists of the North who are accustomed to cry out against amalgamation at home. Not even one-half these nearly 200 people, young and old, are free from the admixture of white blood. Of the pure black, the large proportion are the old people. There are at least half-a-dozen who would be taken for white persons a little tanned, and any number from cream to "rosum color."

In the party are three light-complexioned, delicately formed young women, who have evidently been the favorites of some amalgamation haters on their respective plantations. One named Lucy, who is a quarteroon of 18 or 20 years, with poetically "lustrous eyes, wavy hair and a handsome figure," has a babe of a few months old so perfectly bleached that it would be "mistaken for a white child." These facts suggest curious physiological inquiries. As there is no amalgamation except in the North, it is probably owing to some mysterious influence of the atmosphere. They all bring with them one or more children. The young women are well provided with dresses from their mistresses' cast off wardrobes, and with heads neatly turbaned with gayly-colored handkerchiefs, they are by no means unattractive, and subtract not a little from the less pleasing features of the rest of the crowd.

They all seem as happy as larks at having escaped the dreadful fate which awaited them of going to Texas; and are ready to fight, dig or die for "Uncle Abraham" and their freedom.

REVELATIONS FROM THE PRISON-HOUSE.

There are on board four refugees from "Dr. James Metcalf's" plantation, Adams County, Mississippi. Among them is Marshall Bates, a nearly white man of thirty-five. He says he was the son of his old master, Daniel Bates, of Clay County, Kentucky. His master was shot by a brother-in-law, on account of some family difficulty, and the mistress, not liking his near resemblance to her husband, soon sold him to a Mississippi trader. Marshall fell into the hands of Dr. Metcalf, of Bourbon plantation, and though a man of much spirit, who has often taken his own part when unjustly attacked or punished, he has seen as well as suffered much during his life of bondage.

A SLAVE WHIPPED TO DEATH FOR TALKING OF FREEDOM.

On the Bourbon place there was a slave named Dennis, a bricklayer, about 35 years of age, who had been bought in North Carolina. Less than two years ago, when everybody was talking about the war, Dennis was overheard by some white man to express the wish that they would hurry up the war and bring the time of freedom to the slave. This having been reported to Dr. Metcalf he ordered Dennis *to be whipped to death*. The Doctor has two sons, Charles and Henry. Charles, who was then about twenty-two years of age, was ordered to inflict the punishment.

Dennis was brought out at night and stretched upon the ground naked, and some five or six slaves were ordered to hold him down. Charles then began to ply the lash, cutting the flesh from his heels to his head on the back side. After exhausting himself, he would compel the negro overseer to continue the infliction. After striking him about a thousand lashes, the torture was postponed for the next night, the negro being left a mass of excoriated, bleeding flesh. The next night the punishment was resumed, Marshall, with his fellow-slaves, being called to hold the victim as before. The slave was turned first on his back, then on his face, and the heavy leather thong applied *over all parts of the body*. Occasionally Charles would strike him over the head with the loaded end of the whip, or kick him in the sides or stomach with his boots. This was continued, says Marshall, until "my face, hands, and clothing were bespattered with the blood and flesh of Dennis." He held his hands. Finally, an unintentional blow across the throat, while the man was almost in his last gasp, finished the horrible scene. Dennis gave up the ghost under the lash.

The body was then weighted with a heavy piece of iron and thrown into the river. Afterward the roll of all the slaves who had witnessed the murder was called, and Charles threatened that if any one of them should ever mention what had been done, or if he should even hear of it, he would trace out the one that told it and serve him the same way. Charles is now holding a Lieutenant's commission in the rebel army somewhere in Virginia. He left in a cavalry regiment. Hunting and tearing to pieces with bloodhounds and other forms of murder have been witnessed by many of these escaped slaves, or they have been cognizant of them.

These narratives are not drawn out by questions, but they come out in casual conversation, and are recited without the slightest appearance of deception or imposition.

The slaves who have reached the gunboats now lying at "Col. Joe Ackland's" plantation, have been chased by dogs and pursued with guns. An intelligent slave woman living on the latter-named place, reports this morning that two women and two men were yesterday endeavoring to escape to these gunboats, but were overtaken by bloodhounds and torn in pieces in the woods. She had had the clearest proof of these facts.

The steamer *Arizona*, while returning with dispatches from Vicksburgh on Tuesday evening, grounded three miles below Natchez. The gunboat *Estrella*, and steamers *Laurel Hill* and *Empire Parish* were sent to her relief. She was got afloat after throwing two of her heavy guns overboard, and losing about all her ammunition, which had been put on board a lighter and was ruined, I learn, by the heavy rain storm which came on the same night.

Two white refugees, one a son of the venerable Judge Talliaferro, (Toliver,) who was the protesting delegate in the Louisiana Secession Convention, came down Black River and boarded the *Lafayette* to-day. They give terrible accounts of the despotism and terrorism under which the whole country is groaning. They go to Gen. Banks. For weeks they have been dodging the Conscription in the woods, and came down in a miserable little perogue. D. S.

A Letter from Mr. Lincoln.

WHY GEN. CURTIS WAS REMOVED.

Executive Mansion, Washington, May 27, 1863.

Gen. J. M. Schofield:

Dear Sir: Having removed Gen. Curtis and assigned you to the command of the Department of the Missouri, I think it may be of some advantage to me to state to you why I did it. *I did not remove Gen. Curtis because of my full conviction that he had done wrong by commission or omission*. I did it because of a conviction in my mind that the Union men of Missouri, constituting, when united, a vast majority of the whole people, have entered into a pestilent, factional quarrel among themselves, Gen. Curtis, perhaps not of the choice, being the head of one faction, and Gov. Gamble that of the other. After months of labor to reconcile the difficulty, it seemed to grow worse and worse, until I felt it my duty to break it up somehow, *and as I could not remove Gov. Gamble, I had to remove Gen. Curtis.* Now that you are in the position, I wish you to undo nothing merely because Gen. Curtis or Gov. Gamble did it; but to exercise your own judgment and do *right* for the public interest. Let your military measures be strong enough to repel the invaders and keep the peace, and not so strong as to unnecessarily harass and persecute the people. It is a difficult *rôle*, and so much greater will be the honor if you perform it well. If both factions, or neither, shall abuse you, you will probably be about right. Beware of being assailed by one and praised by the other.

Yours, truly, A. LINCOLN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Chamber of Commerce.

TRIBUTE TO REAR-ADMIRAL FOOTE—MEMORIAL TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONVOYS TO MERCHANT VESSELS.

The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon—the President, A. A. Low, in the Chair. The following named gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber: George Savory, John Taylor Johnston, George E. Fellows, Oliver K. King, Henry E. Clark, Wm. J. Beebe, Norman S. Bentley. A letter was read and ordered upon the minutes, from Pelatiah Perit, Esq., late President of the Chamber, thanking the Board for the resolutions complimentary to himself passed by the Board upon his retirement from office.

Capt. Marshall offered a series of resolutions, complimentary to the late Rear-Admiral Foote, which were unanimously adopted. Mr. Perit, in speaking upon the resolutions, said that he had been intimate with the late Admiral for a great many years, and he had always impressed him as being one of the most perfect and symmetrical characters he ever knew. He was especially distinguished throughout his life by the great fact that he always acted with a deep sense of his duty to his country and to his fellow-men. Since the Admiral came from the scene of his labors in the West, he had informed the speaker that, whatever may have been the value of his services in that field, his most arduous labors there were actually unknown to the public. He was obliged, he said, to organize and fit out the Mississippi flotilla against the prejudices of nearly all the naval officers, often with very inadequate means, and with the vexing uncertainty as to the result of his undertaking which always accompanies new experiments. The Admiral's late fatal illness, the speaker said, was precipitated by his over-anxious and conscientious desire to renew his service to his country before the condition of his health would warrant. When he came on to this City last, to take command of the new vessel to which he had been assigned, it was against the advice of his physician, whose apprehensions as to the result had been too quickly realized.

A letter from the President of the Chamber to the Secretary of the Navy, relative to the employment of convoys for American merchantmen, was read, together with the reply of Mr. Welles, in which he says that when the memorial spoken of in the President's letter shall have been received it shall meet with prompt attention. The proposed memorial was then read to the Chamber, and, on motion, was referred to a select Committee of five, consisting of Leopold Bierwith, C. H. Marshall, E. E. Morgan, George H. Earl and E. E Griswold, to which was afterwards added the President and Secretary of the Chamber. Mr. Bierwith requested that the memorial should not be published until it had received the approval of the Committee. He thought there was undue alarm already existing in the public mind with reference to the ravages of the rebel privateers, and the publication of this memorial might tend to increase rather than allay it. He had taken some pains to investigate the subject, and he found that, after all, the destruction caused by these pirates only amounted to one per cent. per annum of the whole tonnage of American merchantmen. The entire tonnage, exclusive of that engaged in inland waters, was upward of 3,000,000 tons, and the destruction of vessels of all classes, during the two years the rebel pirates had been roaming the seas, only amounted to 61,000 tons. This, to be sure, was a serious loss, and none felt more keenly than himself the necessity of abating the nuisance of these rebel marauders; but yet it would be seen from these facts that there was no occasion for the wide-spread alarm that seemed to exist in the public mind with regard to dangers to be apprehended from these rebel cruisers. Mr. Bierwith concluded by moving that the memorial be withheld from publication until it had received the indorsement of the Committee. The motion was carried, and the reporters were requested not to publish it.

After some further unimportant business, the Chamber adjourned.

Board of Education.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISING—THE NINTH WARD DIFFICULTY—ELECTION OF AN ENGINEER FOR THE BOARD.

At a regular session of the Board, Wednesday, a communication was received from the Mayor, notifying the Board that the *Tribune* and *Herald* had been designated by the Mayor and Comptroller as the papers in which to insert the advertisements of the Board. Mr. Hickman said that the question of the right of these officials to designate papers as aforesaid was in litigation, and it was not desirable for this Board to be involved in the matter. He, therefore, moved that the communication be referred to the Auditing Committee, there to remain until the litigation ceased. The motion was carried.

A communication was received from A. F. Dow, a trustee of the Ninth Ward schools, saying that he had done his utmost to induce his fellow trustees to comply with the request of the Board of Education to reinstate Miss Catherine McGee who was discharged for insubordination in refusing to sing the chorus of a song entitled, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," but had not succeeded, and asking the Board to relieve him from all responsibility in the matter. The paper was laid on the table and ordered printed in the minutes.

At a subsequent period of the session, Mr. F. Smith offered a resolution that the President and Clerk of the Board be authorized to withhold their signatures from all warrants for money for the school officers of the Ninth Ward until they comply with the request of the Board. The resolution was put to vote without debate, and carried by a vote of 15 to 9.

The Committee on Warming and Ventilation presented a report in favor of employing a permanent engineer of the Board, at a salary of $1,200 per annum, to superintend and keep in repair the heating apparatus of the various school-houses. The report was adopted, and on motion the Board went into a ballot for a person to occupy the position, which resulted on the second ballot in the choice of William Dunham, the person recommended in the report. Considerable routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday, the 15th inst.

Local Military Affairs.

RAISING OF THE THIRTY REGIMENTS OF MILITIA.

His Excellency Gov. Seymour is now at New-Brunswick, N. J., with Mrs. Seymour, and will not return to this City until Saturday. In the meantime Adjt.-Gen. Sprague and Inspector-Gen. Miller will consult with the Mayor and City authorities in regard to the thirty regiments which it is proposed to enroll in New-York and Brooklyn for the local service. Gov. Seymour has determined to have the organization effected immediately.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT IN THE CITY—THE ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment is almost completed, and the business at the Provost-Marshal's Office here is being carried out very effectively. The several District Provost-Marshals have performed the enrollment work very thoroughly.

ORGANIZATION OF THE INVALID CORPS.

An Invalid Corps is about being established in New-York, and within the last few days 120 men have been enlisted. To those who have been wounded, and are now unfit for field duty, an opportunity is now offered to enroll themselves in this corps. The company of the Tenth Artillery engaged in garrison work under the command of Capt. Armstrong, has taken its departure for Washington, and their duties in future will be performed by the Invalid Corps.

PROVOST GUARD DUTY.

Col. Ruggles, who has been here from the Assistant Adjutant-General's office, has left after organizing about 400 men to do duty as Provost Guard. They may also be called upon to do garrison duty.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD.

Col. Conkling, the Commander of this corps, has received orders to leave to-day at 2 o'clock. The line will be formed at the Armory in Grand-st., and the regiment will proceed down Broadway to Pier No. 1 North River, from whence it will proceed to Elizabethport, and by the Camden and Amboy Railroad to Baltimore.

TWENTY-FIFTH AND TWENTY-SEVENTH MAINE REGIMENTS.

The Twenty-fifth Maine regiment, Col. Fessenden, arrived in this City on Wednesday night, and left by the steamer *Commonwealth* for home. The *Commonwealth* did not leave until 8 o'clock P. M. with the troops. The number of men is 850.

The Twenty-seventh arrived in this City yesterday morning, under the command of Major Hill, and left by the Fall River route for Portland last evening. They number above 700. Col. Wentworth remained behind at Arlington Heights with 300 who volunteered their services in the present emergency.

FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO DOLLARS BOUNTY.

The War Department order, calling for veteran volunteers, offers a bounty of $402; this, with the bounty of $150 offered by the State to soldiers reënlisting, brings the total bounty up to the magnificent sum of $552, of which $190 will be received before leaving the State.

The $150 bounty offered by the State is all paid on muster into the service. The Government also pays at the same time $13 advance pay and $2 premium. The $402 bounty offered by the Government will be paid as follows: On muster in, $25; in two months, $50; in six months, $50; in twelve months, $50; in eighteen months, $50; in two years, $50; in two years and a half, $50; at the expiration of the three years' service, $75.

If soldiers are killed in battle, the whole amount of bounty unpaid at the time, will be paid to their heirs. If honorably discharged before the expiration of the three years, the same amount of bounty will be received as though the whole time had been served.

The Harbor Defences.

THE IRON-CLAD PASSAIC TO REMAIN AT NEW-YORK—LARGE RIFLED CANNON MOUNTED ON THE CITY FORTS.

The harbor defences of the City of New-York are attracting particular attention at the present time. They never were in better condition than they are at this moment.

Mayor Opdyke viewed with considerable uneasiness the removal of all the vessels of war from the Navy-yard, and the result was that he addressed a communication to Secretary Welles at Washington, on the subject. This was occasioned mainly by the *Roanoke* having been ordered away. The reply of the Secretary stated that the orders regarding the *Roanoke* were imperative, but that the monitor *Passaic*, now here, should remain to protect the harbor.

This, and other important arrangements which have been entered into, will insure the safety of the City, and afford ample protection to it from any attempt which might be made to enter the harbor. In addition to the regular garrisons of the forts there are about one thousand trained artillerists belonging to the State militia, now exempt from duty, but whose services can be called into requisition on the shortest possible notice. The City and military authorities have had the matter under consideration, and these results can be easily attained. Besides, a number of large rifled cannon, of heavy calibre, have recently been mounted on the City forts which carry projectiles of very destructive power.

Celebration of the Fourth—Excursions, &c.

The preparations for the celebration to-morrow indicate that the great National Anniversary will not lack, in this vicinity at least, any of the spirit and hilarity which have characterized its observance in former years. The military parade will, for obvious reasons, be less extensive than usual, but this will be counterbalanced by the extraordinary pyrotechnic display. The surrounding cities and towns have made arrangements for celebrating the day in a suitable manner. The citizens of Jamaica, L. I., are inclined to be especially patriotic this year, and, with Richard C. McCormick for orator, and a grand public dinner at 2 o'clock, they will doubtless draw to their quiet rural village large numbers from the pent-up cities of New-York and Brooklyn. To those who desire to escape the boisterous patriotism of the Metropolis, our advertising columns offer the choice of innumerable excursions, by boat or rail, to every quiet nook and shady retreat to be found in the four points of the compass.

FIREWORKS ON THE FOURTH.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council on the celebration of the Fourth, have finally decided to have sixteen different exhibitions of fireworks at night. To make up for the disappointment which possibly may be felt at the meagre military show, in consequence of the absence of all our infantry regiments at the seat of war, the displays of pyrotechnics will be unusually large and elegant. The principal exhibitions will be at the Park, Madison-square, Tompkins-square, Mount Morris-square, Liberty-square, (corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue,) and the Battery. The other places selected for displays are: Corner of Forty-third-street and Broadway, junction of Hamersley and Houston streets, Manhattanville, junction of East Broadway and Grand-street, square corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street, corner of Eighty-third-street and Third-avenue, Jackson-square, Marion and Spring streets, Tenth-avenue and Kingsbridge Road, and Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

The chief piece at the City Hall will be the largest and most beautiful piece of pyrotechny ever gotten up by the Messrs. Edge. It will cover a front of 200 feet in length, and represent the conflict between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads. This affair has been mimicked heretofore, and with some success, by the Messrs. Edge, but in the present piece new features are introduced that will make the picture as complete as it is possible to render it in fireworks. In addition to the iron-clads the other vessels which were near at the time of the fight will be represented, and also Fortress Monroe. The novelty of all, however, will be the representation of a water line by colored fire—a success in the pyrotechnic art just achieved, the representations heretofore having been only on canvass, at the base of the piece. The contending vessels are to move about and fire at each other—and finally the *Monitor* will be left the victor, the *Merrimac* retiring and blowing up.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Public Schools.—In pursuance of a provision in the School Charter, which stipulates that the exercises on the closing days, prior to the Summer vacation, which commences about this time, shall be marked by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, many of the Public Schools of this City and Brooklyn, yesterday, observed that ceremony. But in most cases, the Principals avail themselves of the opportunity, and hold a reception, at which the pupils are examined, and "speak" pieces, etc. The receptions yesterday though not so general as in previous years, were, nevertheless, well attended. The regular closing time is some day next week, but to let the pupils "have a mind unfettered and free" for the Fourth, the vacation commences just before that day. In addition to the reading of the Declaration of Independence, there were improvised dramas, dialogues, songs, and examinations, in order to better display the proficiency of the pupils. The Grammar Department of Public School No. 15, in Brooklyn, gave a closing exhibition last evening, at the Academy of Music, the proceeds of which are to purchase pianos for the school. No. 15 is one of the best, if not the best school in that City, and the entertainment passed off pleasantly.

More Sick and Wounded.—Yesterday about one hundred sick and wounded soldiers, from Washington, arrived in Jersey City, *en route* for Portsmouth Grove. The men were in charge of Surgeon S. Andrews, of whose kindness and attention they speak in the highest terms. Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, in connection with the Medical Director of this Department, is endeavoring, so far as it is practicable, to send the sick and wounded to the hospitals nearest their own homes. Those arriving yesterday were mostly from Massachusetts and Connecticut. The hospital at New-Haven is nearly full, so they were sent to Portsmouth Grove. The men were transferred to the Fall River boat by the hospital steamer *Thomas P. Way*, enjoying a splendid sail in the harbor, and a good dinner meantime. Dr. McNair was sent by the Medical Director to accompany the men to Portsmouth Grove.

Home Evangelization.—The Tract Missionary Society held a meeting on Tuesday evening, in the Church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets, A. R. Wetmore, Esq., presiding, and the missionaries of the Eighth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Wards, and the missionary for Scandinavian immigrants, reported the progress of the work—detailing a number of incidents, showing the good accomplished in many ways, by personal effort, and regular visitation from house to house. The Pastor of the Church, Rev. Dr. Dowling, remarked that he had known the Society for twenty-seven years, and had watched its operations with unmingled satisfaction, and commended the work to the increased support and coöperation of his people. An examination of the last annual report showed that for each of the 313 working days of the year, for all the 28 years of its missionary toil, some valuable result had been gained. The Chairman presented the statistics, which give 82,919 tracts distributed, 140 Bibles and Testaments, 349 children to Sunday school, 326 persons to Church, 216 meetings and 45 conversions.

Liquor Dealers Resisting the United States License Law.—The more disreputable liquor dealers of the City, true to their law-defying instincts, are almost the only class of people who have shown a disposition to resist the license law passed by Congress. They have formed a combination to resist the law, and have engaged John McKeon Esq. as their counsel. Suits have been commenced by the United States District Attorney against forty or fifty dealers, who refuse to take out a license, and yesterday two of their number, named James Riley and Edward Hars, were arrested, and held to bail in $250 each. The original law made the penalty for refusing to take out a license three times the amount of the license, collectable by civil suit, but an amendment was made to the law in March last, adding the further penalty of imprisonment. The District Attorney designs making Riley and Hars test cases.

The Bell Institute for Orphans of Volunteers.—Mr. de Cordova's lecture on "Courtship and Marriage," on Tuesday evening, at Dodworth Hall, in aid of Bell Institute, No. 18 West Fifty-fourth-street, was attended by a large and fashionable audience, who testified their great delight at his inimitable humor. The proceeds of the lecture, after deducting expenses, amounted to $150. The Committee desire to tender their thanks to Mr. de Cordova for his generous politeness on that occasion.

British Sympathy.—Rev. Dr. Massie, of London, has just arrived as the bearer of the grand protest of 4,000 British Ministers against recognizing the slaveholders' Confederacy, and their appeal for emancipation. He will give an address on Sabbath evening, July 5, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, upon English sympathy with Anti-Slavery in the United States.

Rations for Volunteers.—The contract for cooked rations for all volunteer troops in New-York and vicinity has been awarded by Lieut.-Col. J. V. D. Reeve, United States Mustering and Disbursing Officer, to W. H. Walker, the contractor of New-York State Soldiers' Depot, he being the lowest bidder. Mr. Walker has pledged himself to have all the barracks in and about New-York thoroughly cleaned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brutal Assault on a Wife.—A man named Richard O'Hanlon was brought before Justice Perry yesterday morning, on a charge of brutally beating his wife. Officer Riggs, of the Forty-first Precinct, who brought the prisoner in, stated, that while on his beat the evening previous, his attention was called to No. 59 Stanton-street, by a woman, who said her sister was being murdered. On going into the house, the officer found Mrs. O'Hanlon lying in the hall-way insensible. The officer saw the woman properly cared for, and arrested her husband. Mrs. O'Hanlon, upon recovering her consciousness, said that the day previous she had been delivered of a stillborn child, which seems to have exasperated her husband against her. Coming home drunk on Wednesday night, he dragged her out of bed by her hair, and beat and kicked her, and dragged her out in the hall-way, where the officer found her. The poor woman was suffering so much from her injuries yesterday, that she could not come to the Court. The prisoner was committed to jail to await examination.

Another Strike in the Navy-yard.—The ship-joiners employed in the Navy-yard struck on Wednesday for an advance in their wages. They had been receiving from $2 25 to $2 50 per day. They thought they should receive the same as the ship-carpenters who were getting $3 per day. A meeting was held on Wednesday evening and a committee appointed to ascertain what wages were being paid at outside ship-yards. The strikers adjourned until yesterday morning when the committee reported that the New-York ship-yards were paying $2 75 per day.

The Commandant of the Navy-yard was then waited upon and he promised them the same wages as was being paid outside. This was deemed satisfactory and nearly all the men resumed work yesterday afternoon.

Board of Supervisors.—The Board of Supervisors of Kings County met yesterday afternoon at the County Jail, Supervisor Osborne in the Chair. Contracts were awarded for furnishing supplies for the Penitentiary to J. Cannan, for meat; E. B. Morrell, for groceries; Kelsey & Toughlin, for coal, Lehigh, at $8 22 per ton. The Committee appointed to examine into the charges made against Coroner Barrett, reported that said officer had committed no malfeasance, and he was accordingly exonerated from the charges.

The Committee on Court-house reported in favor of awarding contract to A. Allen to build a brick wall around the new Court-house for the sum of $2,795. The County Treasurer was directed to pay over $15,000 to the Commissioners of the Relief Fund to be taken from the contingent account.

The Board then adjourned to the 15th of July.

The Murder Trial—A Postponement.—At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, it was announced that Justice John A. Emmans, (Associate Justice of the Court,) was unable to attend on account of sickness. The case of Michael Kenney, on trial for murder, had therefore to be postponed, the Court adjourning the proceedings until Wednesday next.

NEW-JERSEY.

Opening of the County Almshouse.—The Almshouse for Hudson County, just completed at the county farm, took place, Wednesday, by a public reception given under the supervision of the Committee of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. The company, numbering about 500, consisting of the authorities of the several cities and townships, and prominent citizens of the county, proceeded by special train on the Erie Railway to within about three-fourths of a mile, and from thence on foot to the county farm, where a couple of hours were spent in examining the buildings and grounds, after which a collation was served up. Speeches also were made by C. H. O'Neil, Director; Alderman Pangborn, of Jersey City; Councilman Bogert, of Hoboken; Gen. E. R. V. Wright, District Attorney Isaac W. Scudder, Rev. Mr. Van Cleef, Rev. Mr. Mayben, Edwin A. Stevens, Peter Bently, Abin W. Duryea, Mr. Muchmore, of Kings County, and seven or eight others. The building is of the French style of architecture, 131 feet 8 inches in length, 48 feet deep, with wings projecting from the front, 27 feet 4 inches front, and 28 feet 3 inches wide. There is a tower at the centre main entrance, 20 feet square, and 107 feet high. The building is four stories high, with a high attic. It is at present arranged to accommodate 400 persons, but is capable of accommodating about 300 additional. It is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, and cost about $37,000. The farm is on what is known as Snake Hill, and contains 260 acres, purchased at a cost of $12,000. The visitors arrived home at about 6 P. M., after spending a pleasant and agreeable day.

The Quota for Hudson County.—In accordance with the proclamation of Gov. Parker for recruits to fill the ranks of the New-Jersey regiments, the Adjutant-General has made out a list of the number of men required. The quota for Hudson County is 623, apportioned as follows: Hudson City, 80; Bergen and Greenville, 47; Bayonne, 15; North Bergen, 20; West Hoboken, 21; Harrison, 26; Weehawken, 2; First Ward, Jersey City, 48; Second Ward, 67; Third Ward, 48; Fourth Ward, 67; Fifth Ward, 53; Sixth Ward, 27; First Ward, Hoboken, 43; Second Ward, 25; Third Ward, 34.

Missing.—Ferdinand Harre, a returned volunteer of the First New-Jersey Volunteers, has been missing from his home in Hoboken since Monday night last. He was badly wounded last Spring, since which time he has been under a depression of mind, and it is thought he may have made way with himself.

Attempted Rape on a Blind Girl.—A man named James Larkin, residing in New-York, was Wednesday sent to the County Jail [illegible] a charge of attempting to commit a rape upon a [illegible] girl, always to be found sitting on the river walk [illegible] the Elysian Fields. The cries of the girl attracted the attention of two men, who arrested the accused, and handed him over to the authorities.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....Thursday, July 2, 1863, One O'clock P. M.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley and Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Reed—

Petition of property owners for sewer in Seventy-fourth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Petition of H. Williams and others to have a receiving basin and culverts placed at the south-east corner of Broadway and Third-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Sixty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter set on the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Dennis Ryer to place a watering trough on his premises on the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-second-street, the said permission to be under the direction of the Croton Board and continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Sixty-fifth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Forty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the City, and one-half by the property owners benefited, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on Thirty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be fenced forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That in consequence of the existing state of affairs, which has greatly increased the expenses of living, the salary of the Chief Clerkship in the Mayor's office is entirely inadequate for the proper support of the incumbent, and that therefore it be increased to —— dollars, to date from the first day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is granted to George C. Farmer to receive and deliver coal over and upon the bulkhead in front of his premises at the foot of West Twenty-third-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, The remains of Colonel W. R. Ryan, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment New-York State Volunteers, who was killed while gallantly leading his command in the last attack upon Port Hudson, being expected to arrive here in a day or two from New-Orleans; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council be authorized to appropriate a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for a reception to those honored remains, and that they lay in state in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, until their time of removal to Albany for interment.

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs take this opportunity of commending the high soldierly qualities of deceased, and offering to his family their condolence for so deep a loss.

Which was adopted on ayes and noes, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones in Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be reset, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to reconsider the action had on the papers to build a pier at the foot of Forty-eighth-street, North River.

Which was carried, and the paper was then laid over.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from the Democratic Union Association to attend the anniversary of the Fourth of July, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Irving-place.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from the Tammany Society to attend their anniversary on the evening of the Fourth of July.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman McCool moved to discharge the Committee on Ordinances from further consideration of an ordinance to regulate and define the powers and duties appertaining to the Bureau of Licenses, in the Finance Department of the City of New-York, as established by an act entitled "An Act relative to Licenses in the City of New-York."

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report concurring to fill in sunken lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and west side of First-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Forty-second-street from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report concurring to fill in sunken lots east of Eleventh-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report concurring to fence vacant lots on west side of Third-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, and other streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to change grade of Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to regulate and grade with cobble-stone pavement Twenty-fourth-street, from four hundred feet rear of Tenth-avenue to the North River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth streets, with cobble-stone pavement, where necessary.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Hardy was here called to the Chair.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the legality of the claims of Charles Devlin against the City, presented the following report:

[The report we will publish to-morrow.]

The President moved that the report be laid over and published in all the Corporation papers, in connection with the Atlas.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from F. I. A. Boole, City Inspector, appointing Patrick Barnes as Assistant Health Warden of the Fourteenth Ward, in place of James Carty, resigned.

Which was confirmed by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

A communication was received from the Colonel of the Thirty-eighth regiment New-York Volunteers, relative to the colors presented to them by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer, being his Annual Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Alderman Long moved that the communication be received, and that five thousand copies be printed in document form.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—14.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that when this Board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on the first Monday in August.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Matthew O'Farrell to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises number two hundred and sixty-seven West Thirty-fifth-street, and also to exhibit the goods in front of the same premises, provided they do not extend beyond the area line, the said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the compensation of the Clerks to the Assistant Treasurer, under the ordinance entitled "an ordinance to provide for a continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the Union," be seventy-five dollars per month, in lieu of the sum of sixty dollars, as stated in said ordinance.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed forthwith to lay and relay crosswalks at the intersection of Reade and Duane streets, and City Hall-place, opposite Saint Andrew's Church.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to furnish the Commissioners of Charities and Correction two thousand loads of manure.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Isaac Smith & Co. to continue the use of signs in front of their premises, number six hundred and five Broadway, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, reciting the fact of the recent rebel invasion: and that General McClellan has been for some time out of active service, while he is held in high estimation by the people of the North, with resolution that this Board, in conjunction with the Board of Aldermen and Mayor, respectfully and earnestly request the Administration to place General McClellan at once in the position which the present crisis demands for the safety of the Republic.

Which was concurred in, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell—2.

Resignation of Joel O. Stevens as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that W. Sterling Yard be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Joel O. Stevens, resigned.

By Board of Aldermen, June twenty-two, restiignaon accepted, and resolution adopted.

By Board of Councilmen, June twenty-second, concurred in so far as to accept the resignation, resolution amended by striking out the name of W. Sterling Yard and inserting in lieu thereof the name of Andrew J. Smith, and as amended adopted.

[By Board of Councilmen, June thirtieth, resolution adopted, that the Board of Aldermen be respectfully requested to return to this Board the resolutition adopted on the twenty-second instant, appointing Andrew J. Smith, Commissioner of Deeds, in place of W. Sterling Yard.

Above requests complied with.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the southwest corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that article eight, section eleven, of the ordinances of the City, relative to the "Powers of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department," be amended to read as follows: "The Chief Engineer shall also have authority to employ mechanics at the Corporation yard, not to exceed twelve in number, at a compensation of two dollars and fifty cents per day; also a messenger, at a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum, and the same shall be taken from its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the south side of Rose-street, between Duane and Reade streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the north side of Chambers street, between Pearl and William streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the south side of Chambers-street, between Pearl and William streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots in Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the south side of Nineteenth-street, between Avenue A and Avenue B, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the sunken lots on the southeast corner of Roosevelt-street be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Avenue A and Avenue B, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Eighteenth-street, between Avenue A and Avenue B, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Robert Whin to continue the use of target on James-slip, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, with resolution that the Croton Board be requested to increase the pay of the Water Police from the sum of two to three dollars per diem.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the lots under water, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and Avenue B and East River, be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution that the sunken lots on the south side of Fourteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the sunken lots on the southwest corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue, be filled and fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the sunken lots on First-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to set and reset curb and gutter and flag the sides of the street in Fifty-first-street from Second-avenue to the East River, where necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Seventy-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian Pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward McGuire for the sum of four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-two cents, for extra work performed by order of the Street Department, in regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter, also flagging Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Carroll for the sum of four hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty cents, and to take his receipt in full for the annexed bill, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the several parties whose bills are hereto annexed, amounting to five hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighteen cents, for expenses of funeral of Colonel Ringgold, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, with resolution that the salaries of the gate-keepers and watchmen on the the old and new reservoir be increased from one dollar and fifty cents per day to two dollars per day, to date from June one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to be taken from its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Bill of Charles Rock, amounting to twelve dollars, for services rendered to the Committee on National Affairs, on the occasion of the reception of the Fifteenth Reigiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

An ordinance to amend sections seventeen, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four of Article two, of Chapter two, and sections forty-four, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty-one and fifty-four, of Article three, Chapter two, of the revised ordinances, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, relating to the Legislative Department.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Froment, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Hardy.—2.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Litzinger, for the sum of one hundred and twenty five dollars, to be in full for damages done his property by firemen, on the occasion of fire at numbers thirty-nine, forty-one and forty-three First-avenue, on Saturday, April twenty-five, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was lost for want of the required number of votes:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Bill of Charles Rock amounting to twelve dollars for services rendered at the reception of the Fifth regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was ordered to be paid by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Alderman Hardy moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The same was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Masterson—1.

The President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until the first Monday in August, at — o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Surrogate's Court.

Before G. J. Tucker, Surrogate.

The Merchant will case was again called up for hearing, but on account of the absence of Mr. Stanley, one of the counsel, was adjourned until after the Summer vacation.

The Surrogate adjourned the Court for the Summer.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Wood vs. Wood.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

In the Matter of the Petition of Robert R. Hunter.—Motion denied.

Meined vs. Boardman.—Report confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Kellogg vs. Baker.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 2, 1863.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. C.	100⅝	100	Hudson R. R. .....c.	149
10,000	do	100⅜	100	do	147⅛
20,000	do.......New	97⅜	50	do	147
20,000	do.......New.	97⅞	200	Harlem R.	96⅛
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	59	500	do	96
6,000	Mo. State 6s	67⅛	400	do	95⅛
5,000	do	67⅞	1000	do	95¾
8,000	do	68	100	do.......s10	95¾
5,000	do.......b10	68¼	200	do.......s30	95
5,000	Er. 3d M. Bs. '83	111	700	Reading R.	95
7,000	E. 4th M. B.	109	150	do	95⅛
1,000	E. 5th M. Bs.	104	400	do	95¼
3,000	Har. R. 1st M.	113	100	do.......s10	95
10,000	Mich. S. S. F.	109	200	do.......b30	95¾
3,000	do	109¼	10	do	96⅛
11,000	Alt. & T. H. In. B.	82	200	Mich. Cen. R.	109
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d	58¾	100	do.......b30	109¾
20,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60	10	do	110
5,000	do.......b30	60⅛	10	M. S. & N. I. R.	74¼
1,000	do	59½	200	do	74⅛
500	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	83	100	do	74¾
1,000	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st M.....ex. int	103	400	do	74⅞
50	Bank of Commerce	102	250	do	75
25	Am. Ex. Bank	105⅛	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	116
5	Shoe & Leather B'k.	107¾	20	do	115⅛
15	Metropolitan Bank	110	15	Panama R. ex. div.	189
60,000	Amer. Gold	144⅛	100	Ill. Cen. C. R. Sc. s30.	103
28,500	do	144⅜	150	do.......s30.	102⅛
50	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	18⅛	40	do	102
100	do	19	800	Clev. & Pitt. R.	83¼
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	144	500	do	83⅛
250	Penn. Coal Co.	136	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	95
50	Quicksilv. M. Co.	46	200	do.......s60	94¾
25	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	38	150	do	94¾
100	Min. Min. Co.....s60.	100	100	Mil. & P. DuC. R.	53⅛
500	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅛	50	do	53¾
100	do	1⅜	450	do	54
100	Am. Coal Co.	48	100	do.......b30	54¼
50	Pacific M. S. Co s10.	180	200	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	64
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....b10.	120⅛	650	do	64¼
200	do	120⅛	300	do	64⅜
150	do	120⅝	200	Alt. & T. H. R.	44⅛
50	Erie Railway.....b30	95¾	100	Alton & T. H. Pr.	69¾
550	do	95	700	do	70
200	do.......s60	94¾	100	do.......b10	71
100	do.......s30	94⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	30
100	do.......b10	95¼	50	do	29¾
200	do.......b15	95¼	7	Miss. & Mo. R.	25
10	Erie R. Pref.	102⅛	50	do	25⅛
100	do	102¾	100	Long Island R.	80

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	105⅛	50	Hudson R. R....s10.	147
5,000	do	106	150	do	150
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	103	300	do.......s30.	140
2,500	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes Oct. & Ap'l.	105¾	100	do	152
10,000	U. S. 6s. 1 yr. c. N.	97¾	300	Reading R.	96
35,000	Amer. Gold	143⅞	150	Mich. Cen. R.	110
14,000	do	144	900	M. S. & N. I. R.	75⅛
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s. '90	59	500	do	75⅝
7,000	Mo. State 6s	68	50	do.......b10	76
50	Canton Com	25¾	100	do.......s10	75⅛
200	do	25⅛	100	do.......s10	75¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	120⅞	300	do	75⅞
100	do	121	500	do	76
100	Erie R.	95⅛	50	do.......b10	76¼
100	do.......b30	95⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts	83¾
100	do.......b10	95¼	300	Chi. & R. Is.	95⅛
200	Harlem R.	96½	200	P., Ft. W. & C. s30	65
700	do	96½	100	do	65
200	do	96	100	do.......b30	66
			100	Tol. & Wab. R.	75

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Mo. State 6s	67⅞	2100	Harlem R.	96¼
150	Pac. M. S. Co	180⅛	500	do.......c	96¼
500	Erie Railway.....c	95	200	do.......c	96½
300	do.......s3	95	400	do.......b10	96⅜
800	do	95	600	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	75⅜
400	do.......b3	95⅛	200	do.......c	75½
200	do.......s10	95	100	do.......s10	75⅜
100	do.......b10	95⅛	100	do.......b10	75⅝
100	do	95⅛	200	do.......s3	75⅜
200	do.......s5	95	200	do.......b3	75⅝
200	Hud. River R.	148⅜	100	do	75⅝
150	do	148⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	83
100	do	148⅞	300	do	83⅛
300	do.......b3	149	100	do.......b5	83⅛
1250	do	149	200	P., F. W. & C. R.	64⅛
100	do	149⅛	50	do	64
500	do	149⅛	100	do.......b10	64⅛
100	do.......s10.	149	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	93⅞
100	do.......bnw	148⅞	100	Chi. & Rk. I.	95⅛
100	do.......s5.	149	100	do	95⅛
200	do.......b5.	149⅛	300	do	95⅛
200	do	149⅛	250	do	95⅛
1050	do	150	50	Quicks'r Min. Co	40⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes	105⅝	1050	Erie Railway	95¾
5,000	Debt Cert's	97¾	100	do.......s10	95⅛
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	68	100	do.......b10	95⅛
500	M. S. & N. I.	77⅛	100	do	95⅛
800	do	77⅛	100	Hudson R.	153
1000	do	77⅞	400	Cleve. & P. R.	84
1200	do	78	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	93
300	do	78⅛	50	Chi. & R. I. R. ...b3	95⅛
200	do	78⅜	100	do.......s10	95⅛
500	do	78⅛	100	do.......b10	95⅛

Thursday, July 2—P. M.

The suspense and anxiety of the public this forenoon, in reference to the battles of yesterday in Pennsylvania, created a dull market on the Stock Exchange, and a feverish movement in Gold and Exchange on the Street. The business in Stocks was comparatively moderate at the early session of the Exchange Board, and on the Railway Share list prices, as compared with last night, were a fraction lower throughout the call. But later in the day the confidence of the Exchange and of the Street appeared to undergo a complete change, and the disposition to buy Stocks for the rise was in the ascendant. The price of Gold, on the other hand, was dull, and ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. less than the closing quotation of Wednesday afternoon was freely accepted. The demand for Government Stocks and Treasury paper was especially firm, and 106 ⅌ cent., ex dividend, was paid for the Coupon 6 ⅌ cents of 1881, equal, with yesterday's dividend in Gold and the premium thereon, to 110⅛ ⅌ cent. Treasury 7.30 ⅌ cents, and Treasury 6 ⅌ cent. Certificates, were again higher, and in demand. Missouri 6 ⅌ cents advanced to 68 ⅌ cent, on the result of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention on the abrogation of Slavery.

The Railway Shares are higher on Hudson River by 5 ⅌ cent. than yesterday afternoon, and 3@3½ ⅌ cent. on Michigan Southern. Erie and New-York Central have not varied materially, and the Western Roads (other than Michigan Southern) leave off about the same as on Wednesday. The demand for the cash stock of the Harlem Company was less pressing, and the price fell off 2 ⅌ cent. At 3½ o'clock P. M. the following prices were made, in comparison with Wednesday night. Gold left off at 143⅞, and Exchange on London at 158 ⅌ cent.:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	144⅝	143⅞	Harlem Pref.	97	96
U.S. 6s, 1881	104¼	105⅛	Mich. Central	108½	109
N. Y. Central	121	121	Mich. Southern	75	78¼
Erie	95⅛	95¼	Mich. Guarant'd	116	116⅛
Erie Preferred	103¼	102¾	Illinois Central	103	102¾
Hudson	148	153	Pittsburgh	84¼	84
Toledo	109	109	Fort Wayne	66⅛	65⅛
Pacific Mail x d.	180⅛	180	Rock Island	95	95⅛
Harlem	98⅛	96¼	Northwest	29¼	29⅛
Canton	26	25⅛	Galena	93¼	93⅛
Prairie du Chien	54	54	Reading	96¾	96

The price of Money to the Stock Brokers to-day is, as the rule of the Street, 7 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, with exceptions at 6 ⅌ cent. on select collateral. On these terms there is a fair supply. The sales of United States stock of 1882 to-day amount to $895,050, of which $818,800 was through the Loan Agents and $76,250 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office. The statements of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. Y'k. June 27.	$175,682,421	158,539,308	38,271,202	6,001,177
Boston, June 29.	73,421,084	31,477,596	7,668,987	7,040,624
Phil., June 29.	37,250,665	31,466,204	4,359,543	2,556,855
Total	$286,354,170	221,483,108	50,314,732	15,601,656
Last week	287,653,382	219,772,926	50,367,967	16,060,813
Last year	244,896,978	178,508,885	41,207,812	19,471,420

The following 1st July half-yearly Fire Insurance Dividends have been announced:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Guardian	3½	Gallatin	3½
New-Amsterdam	5	Commercial	5
Germania	5	United States	5
Commerce	4	Hope	5
Citizens	12½		

The City Bank shares were dull to-day. The following were the only bids made:

North River	111	American Exchange	105½
National	100	Shoe and Leather	107½
State of New-York	102	Corn Exchange	109
Commerce	102	Commonwealth	96½
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	94	Metropolitan	110

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	M. S. & N. Ind. S F	109¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	101	Al. & T. H. firsts	101½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subscrip.	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds, pref.	90¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101⅞	Al. & T. H. 2ds, in.	82
Erie R. firsts, '68	111	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.	41
Erie R. seconds, '79	116	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	105
Erie R thirds, '83	111¼	Chi. & N. W. int. B.	96
Erie R. fourths, '80	108	C. & N. W. 1st M., 2d ser.	85
Erie R. fifths, '88	104	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	58½
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	108	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts.	75
Hud. R. firsts, '69	115	Del. Lack. & W. 2ds.	110
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '85	116	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104
Hud. R. thirds '75	119	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	91
Hud. R. conv., '67	130	M. & P. du C. 1sts	104
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	113	Gal. & Chic. firsts	100
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	119	Gal. & Chic. ext	112
Mich. C. new 1sts '82	122	Chic. & R. I. firsts	112
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	116	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	100
Mich. S. seconds	102	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	82
N. Ind. R. G. L., '68	104½	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,912,790 95, including for Customs, $202,000; Payments, $1,843,698 15; Balance, $24,831,874 37.

The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 12½ ⅌ cent.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, July 2, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 26 bbls. Ashes, 28,295 bbls. Flour, 922 bbls. and 458 bags Corn Meal, 114,452 bushels Wheat, 199,321 bushels Corn, 7,966 bushels Rye, 75,064 bushels Oats, 1,990 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,314 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls., including Pots, at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day at reduced rates. Middling, 71c.@72c. ⅌ ℔. Sales and resales, 950 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively request, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales since our last, 29,500 bbls., including superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 10; poor to choice extra State at $5 65@$6 15, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 10@$6 20, chiefly at $6 10@$6 15, ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 50	@$5 10
Extra State	5 65	@ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 60	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	6 10	@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 25	@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 15	@ 7 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 15	@ 9 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand at former rates; sales since our last, 1,750 bbls., at $6 25@$7 10 for poor to good superfine; $7 15@$8 45 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 50@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales, 1,100 bbls. Extra, at $5 60@$7 80 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in request at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate request, at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 40 for Atlantic Mills and Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted more attention, and prices of desirable lots have favored sellers. Sales have been made of 164,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 56@$1 68; Amber Western, $1 52@$1 55; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 44@$1 51; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 42@$1 46, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 41; Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 36, and Amber State at $1 53@$1 55 ⅌ bushel. Corn continues in fair demand, but at lower prices; sales have been reported to-day of 181,000 bushels, at 74c.@75c., closing at 74c. for shipping mixed Western; 73c.@74c. for unsound; 78c.@80c. for White, and 76c. for Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quiet at 97c.@$1 05, according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada at 72c.@74c.; Western at 74c.@76c.; State at 75c.@76½c. ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to June 27.

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	197,555	253,218	266,042	361,143
Wheat, bush	4,537,438	5,830,130	4,722,801	5,823,242
Oats, bush	322,783	135,912	272,153	3,472
Corn, bush	192,445	103,289	66,394	460
Barley, bush	56,994	57,569	580	10,000
Rye, bush	46,274	83,970	11,190	46,427

HAY—North River bale is salable and steady to-day, at 85c.@95c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in request, at 15c.@23c. ⅌ ℔.

LUMBER—Has been in good request at buoyant prices. Receipts at Albany continue moderate. The *Evening Journal* says: "As all kinds are coming in, however, a fair assortment is kept up, with but a small stock. The sales have been active at full rates and prices are firm. The shipments, which are moderately large, are restricted by the want of vessels for Eastern ports and barges for New-York and vicinity. Dry Pine Lumber of all grades is growing scarce. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	101,159,600	16,931	23,500	30,679,647
1861	55,299,580	12,245	252	25,708,030
1862	64,899,013	12,818	—	59,613,014
1863	53,622,619	6,599	67,456	42,944,643

Two months of Canal navigation exhibits a falling off in the receipts, compared with last year, in Boards and Scantling of 11,276,394 feet, and Shingles 6,219 M, and an increase in Timber and Staves."

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, privately and by auction, 750 bbls. New-Orleans, at 35c.@45c.; 104 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 42c.@44c.; and 335 hhds. and tcs. Clayed Cuba, at 37½c. ⅌ gallon. Stock of Molasses, 7,735 hhds. and 20,635 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand and sales have been made of 2,400 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$11 75 for Old Mess; $13 37½@$13 50, for new Mess, $10 50@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ⅌ bbl. and Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 7c.@8½c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon continues very quiet, at 6c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔.; sales, 150 boxes. Lard is in fair request; sales 1,600 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10½c., ⅌ ℔. Beef is moderately active; sales 450 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$22 ⅌ tierce. Government has contracted for 7,500 bbls. Beef, in iron chine-hoops, including 382 bbls. Mess Beef, at $11 50; 192 bbls. do., at $12 75; 2,831 bbls. do., at $12 80; 250 bbls. do., at $12 87; 350 bbls. do., at $12 92; 250 bbls. do., at $12 93; 350 bbls. do., at $12 95; 307 bbls. do., at $13, and 363 bbls. do., at $13 60; 300 bbls. Extra Mess, Beef, at $14 50; 600 bbls. do., at $14 55; 400 bbls. do., at $14 75, and 935 bbls. do., at $14 94½ ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in moderate request, at 9c.@13c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, privately and by auction, 800 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 9¾c.@12½c., and Cuba, at 10c.@11c.; 50 bbls. and 141 bags Mexican, at 11½c.@12c., and 84 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔. Stock of Sugars, 49,140 hhds., 8,239 boxes and 117,970 bags. Refined Sugars are in fair request, Messrs. Stuart now quote; Loaf, at 15c.; Crushed, Ground and Granulated, at 14¾c.; and White A, at 14¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have been quiet, but firm. Government has contracted for 1,260 half chests Oolong, at 83c.@85c.; 100 chests Souchong, at 85c.; 1,000 ℔s. Hyson, at $1 45; 1,560 ℔s. Young Hyson, at $1 35 ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 200,000 ℔s., at 11c.@11¼c.; 50,000 ℔s. inferior do., at 10¾c.@10⅞c., and 225 pkgs. Grease, at 8¾c., ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 45¾c.@46c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool—the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 25,000 bushels Corn, at 7d. ⅌ bushel; 4,700 pkgs. Provisions, (by steamer,) at 40s.; 150 hhds. Tallow, at 23s. 6d., and 150 tons heavy goods, at 20s. ⅌ ton. For London—1,600 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 7¾d. ⅌ bushel, and 500 bbls. Oil, at 35s. ⅌ ton. For Bristol—7,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 8½d. ⅌ bushel. For Glasgow—400 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For Cork, and orders, six vessels, with Grain, at 7s. 9d.@8s. ⅌ quarter. For Havre—500 bbls. Flour, at 75c. ⅌ bbl. For Antwerp—2,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s.@3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For Amsterdam—500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Rotterdam—100 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ⅌ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	July 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	July 4	New-York	Bremen.
Bohemian	July 4	Quebec	Liverpool.
Mersey	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July 11	New-York	Liverpool
Bavaria	July 11	New-York	Southampton
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Wash'ton	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 24	Southampton	New-York.
Hibernian	June 25	Liverpool	Quebec.
Kangaroo	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	July 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

George Cromwell	July 3	New-York	New-Orleans
Creole	July 3	New-York	New-Orleans
Columbia	July 7	New-York	New-Orleans
Morning Star	July 11	New-York	New-Orleans
Evening Star	July 22	New-York	New-Orleans

For California.

Champion	July 3	New-York	Aspinwall
North Star	July 13	New-York	Aspinwall
America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Bremen via* Southampton, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Manchester via* Queenstown, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the steamer *Creole* close on Friday at 11 A. M., and those by the *George Cromwell* at 2 P. M.

South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Champion*, close on Friday at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.......5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Fourth of July.

The Post-office will be closed at 12 M. on Saturday, July 4.

PERSONAL.

MR. HENRIQUE HARRIS WILL PLEASE call at the office of LANMAN & KEMP, No. 73 Water-st., for letters addressed to him in their care.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855,

Is a reliable Educational Exchange,
For all who seek well-qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For *giving* Parents information of good Schools.

Notice to Teachers.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.

Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. For full information, apply for circular. The Principal, or his associate, Mrs. NEWTON, will be at home during the Summer.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

COSMOPOLITAN OR CUBAN INSTITUTE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, New-Hamburgh, N. Y. All the common and higher English branches, Mathematics, French, Spanish, German, Italian, and Military tactics taught by competent teachers, residing at the Institute. A complete gymnasium, fine playing-ground, skating-ponds, a military camp, large drill-rooms, 22 acres of ground, filled with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. The cadets are trained by a competent military instructor. For commodiousness of building (100 rooms,) and healthfulness of location, it is unsurpassed. Pupils admitted at any time. For circulars, containing full particulars, apply to MR. CHARLES JENKINS, East River Bank, or to Messrs. MACOY & SICKLES, No. 430 Broome-st., N. Y.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y., For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

DWIGHT INSTITUTE—FOR 12 SMALL BOYS only—Litchfield, Conn. JAMES RICHARDS, LL. D., Principal. Communication twice daily with New-York. Every personal comfort and every facility for study and exercise afforded, at moderate charges. Dr. Richards can be addressed or consulted at Earle's new Hotel, Canal-st., for one week.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park, WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

AS ASSISTANT TEACHER.—A LADY QUALIFIED by education and experience wishes to make an engagement as assistant teacher in a school for the next school year. Address Miss A. LEWIS, Box No. 4,806 New-York Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of the long-established wholesale Hat, Cap and Hatters' Trimmings house of W. C. WHITCHER, deceased, on Walnut-st., Cincinnati, is offered for sale. Apply to BATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or WM. WILSHIRE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PONY, 12 to 13 hands high, young and sound, well adapted for a boy's use, either under saddle or in harness. Can be seen at the stable of THOMAS NORRIS, No. 118 Clinton-place.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 482 Broadway, New-York. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY, OPPOSITE YONKERS, FOR SALE.

The whole or part of a tract of land of nearly 800 acres, at North Englewood, N. J., known as the James Jay estate, fifteen miles from New-York, running west from the Palisades into the valley, comprising meadow, arable and wood land. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey passes through the property, which abounds with beautiful building sites; title indisputable; no incumbrance; a large per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to HENRY A. SWIFT, No. 29 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—On 125th-st., near 7th-av., Harlem, a very pleasant and desirable property for a private residence, a neat and substantial brick house, 38 by 38 feet, with Croton water, gas, bath, range, furnace, laundry tubs, dumb waiter, &c. A good coach-house and four full lots of of ground, flowers, fruits and shrubbery. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO TRADE—1,000 LOTS OF land in the City of Chicago, located in various parts of the city; will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or will be traded for merchants' claims against parties residing in the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, or exchanged for good real estate or merchandise in New-York or Brooklyn. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE, situated on the Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, with 23 acres of land, all in timothy grass except garden; a good vegetable garden, well stocked with all kinds of small fruit, viz: strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, and of all of the best varieties, and in abundance; two good apple-orchards, in good bearing; peach and plum trees in good bearing; over 1,500 of the most choice kinds of French pear-trees, dwarfs and standards, most of them in good bearing; two cold graperies, over 200 feet long, containing all the most choice kinds of grapes, all in full bearing; a garden-house, under glass, 3 by 130 feet, containing all kinds of vegetables and fruits, viz: figs, peaches, pears, apricots, and also small fruits, all in fine bearing, and all the glass-houses built on the most improved plans; dwelling house of brick, 46 by 46, with extension 30 by 18, with 16-inch walls, and hollow, with basement under the entire house, and 23 rooms above; hot and cold water in the house, wash-tubs, &c; stable, 25 by 60, two wings 18 by 20; barn 60 by 100, sheds 12 by 80, hennery 30 by 30; farm-house, &c.; all the outbuildings well arranged and well watered, and economically worked. The situation is healthy, and the view of the Hudson River not surpassed at any other place. The above place can be purchased low, as the owner wishes to sell it. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS City Property, a beautiful Country Seat at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, convenient of access by railroad from New-York, comprising ten acres of highly cultivated land and abundance of fruit, with a fine dwelling, lodge, stable with six stalls, barn with four, carriage-house, ice-house, greenhouse, with a large assortment of flowers. All in fine condition. The above property is inclosed by four streets. Apply on the premises, to SAMUEL P. AYRES, or of FISHER & BIRD, No. 101 East Houston-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN and Sing Sing, 93 acres land, beautifully located for country residences, having fine views of the river and surrounding country, opposite and adjoining the residences of Dr. Creighton and J. Butler Wright, Esq. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. For particulars, apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, AT MADISON, Morris County, N. J.—Twenty acres of highly improved land, with a commodious, well-built house, abundance of fruit, lawn and ground, beautifully shaded by old trees. For particulars, address ALFRED M. TREDWELL, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The proprietor is happy to announce to his patrons that has chartered the little steamer LAURA, to connect with the steamboat J. D. BEERS, on and after July 3, at Port Monmouth dock, that leaves foot of Murray-street at 6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Take tickets on board the boat for the Highlands. Fare, 50c. J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE—RED BANK, Monmouth County, N. J.—Is now open for the reception of transient and permanent visitors. It is 1½ hours from foot of Murray-st., by steamer *J. D. Beers* and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, leaving daily, except Sunday, at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M. and 4 15 P. M. C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

MOHEGAN LAKE—ONE AND A HALF hours from New-York, by Hudson River Railroad.—Mount Pleasant House is beautifully situated, overlooking the Lake. Plenty of shade, fishing and boating. Apply to JNO. COX, jeweler, No. 362 Bowery, corner of 4th-st., or address WALTER R. JONES, Peekskill, N.Y.

SEA BATHING.—BATH HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June. This hotel has been entirely refitted. Also, a handsome furnished cottage to let, near the hotel. Address E. S. & G. C. GREEN, Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

BATH HOTEL, LONG ISLAND, IS NOW open for the reception of boarders and transient guests. GEO. SHIELDS, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED in a farm-house, pleasantly located, among the hills in Ulster County. The air is pure, surrounding scenery charming. House surrounded with fine shade trees. Liberal table and piano. Terms moderate. Daily communication with the City. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—$20 PER MONTH, IN ONE of the most spacious and well furnished houses on the Erie Railway. Open till middle of September. Air pure, and fine trouting. For particulars apply to BAKER & GODWIN, over the *Tribune* office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 20 minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot. Location retired and healthy. Inquire of H. FOWLER, No. 40 Walker-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON, NEAR the City; beautiful mansion, shady, large rooms, gas, fine river view, &c.; also stabling. Particulars of J. MATHEWS, 95 Duane-st., or Mr. BIXBY, 8 Astor-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMEN or gentleman and wife, with gas, bath, &c., at No. 34 West 29th-st. Convenient to cars and stages.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING—A brown stone front house, lot 100 by 25, between 4th and 8th avs.; rent from $1,2 0 to $1,500. Address HOUSE, Box 1368 New-York Post Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers. No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

DENTISTRY.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth, $20. Vulcanite $8. Gold fillings $1. Silver and Dentine 50c. Extracting 25c. DR. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—THE STEREOPTICON.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

In the battle fought on Wednesday, near Gettysburgh, an exclusive announcement of which was made in the TIMES of yesterday morning, but a comparatively small portion of Gen. MEADE's army appears to have been engaged. The advance of our forces passed through Gettysburgh at 10 o'clock in the morning, and a quarter of a mile west of the place, encountered LONGSTREET and HILL, who attacked Gen. REYNOLDS' corps—that corps having the lead. Gen. REYNOLDS withstood the force of the attack until relieved by another corps—one account says the Third, and another the Eleventh—when a commanding position was secured. This position the rebels made a strong attempt to flank, but they were repulsed, and the battle ceased for the day at 4 o'clock P. M., the losses having been about equal. Our loss of officers was heavy—Gen. REYNOLDS, commanding the First corps, and Gen. PAUL, commanding the Third brigade of the First corps, being among the number killed. During the evening the whole Army of the Potomac reached the field, and Gen. MEADE made his dispositions for a renewal of the battle yesterday morning, with the advantage of a better concentration of his forces than the rebels could hope for—EWELL's corps not being in the vicinity. Up to a late hour last night no news of the operations of yesterday had been received.

It was announced in Baltimore last evening that 6,000 prisoners had been captured at Gettysburgh. Gen. SCHENCK stated that 2,400 of them had already arrived in Baltimore.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that JEFF. DAVIS is at Greencastle, Penn.

Carlisle was entirely evacuated by the rebels on Wednesday morning, and in the afternoon the place was occupied by a portion of Gen. COUCH's forces under Gen. SMITH. About 5 o'clock in the evening a large force of rebel cavalry, estimated at 3,000, with six 12-pounders, made their appearance, and Gen. W. H. F. LEE, who commanded them, sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the town. This was refused, when the rebels, without waiting for the removal of the women and children, opened fire, which was promptly responded to, and continued at intervals until about 10 o'clock, when the rebels fell back after notifying Gen. SMITH that he should renew the attack the next (yesterday) morning. During the fight the barracks and gunworks, which were some distance outside the town, were burned by the rebels. Our loss was three killed and eleven wounded—that of the rebels is unknown. Yesterday morning the rebel pickets were again in sight, but the attack upon the town was not renewed.

Maryland Heights, which, from the nature of Gen. MEADE's movements, had become an isolated position, were abandoned by the National forces on Monday night. All the Government property was removed, and all the guns saved, with the exception of a few of the heaviest calibre, which were destroyed. The forces lately occupying the Heights will now take an active part in the campaign. Numerous squads of rebel cavalry are reported in the vicinity.

Our correspondence from the rear of Vicksburgh, and dispatches which we find in the Western papers, indicate that JOE JOHNSTON has been making serious demonstrations in the rear of Gen. GRANT's army, but with disastrous results to himself. Skirmishing was going on along the line of our rear front up to the 23d of June. During the night of the 22d we lost a picket of 300 men near Bear Creek, and on that day the Fourth Iowa cavalry were attacked by a superior force on the Bridgeport Ferry road, but repulsed the enemy. On the 23d Gen. OSTERHAUS was attacked at the Big Black, and a severe battle was fought, resulting in the repulse of the rebels, with great slaughter, while our loss was but trifling, owing to the advantages of our position. Meantime, the siege was being pushed vigorously forward, and the belief was entertained that the place would certainly fall before the 4th of July.

Gen. GRANT, a few days since, was betrayed into issuing an order to his troops congratulating them upon the capture of Port Hudson, with 8,000 prisoners, by Gen. BANKS.

A New-Orleans letter of June 20 says: "Reinforcements for Gen. BANKS passed up the river last night. Where they came from it would not be prudent to say."

Gen. MCCLERNAND had a public reception extended him upon his arrival at Springfield, Ill., on Saturday last. In a speech on the occasion he reviewed the campaign in which he had taken part, but refrained from saying anything about the causes of his removal.

The village of Accotink, below Mount Vernon, was visited on Sunday last by about thirty rebel cavalry, under command of Lieut. DAVIS, who stole ten horses and mules belonging to the Union families there, and carried off a colored boy. They also searched the houses, and took away such articles as they wished. On Monday night they visited the house of Mr. WRIGHT, a mile and a half west of Accotink, and carried away some articles left there by the officers of the First New-Jersey and Second Pennsylvania cavalry.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, by a strict party vote, concurred in the resolutions from the Councilmen, lauding Gen. MCCLELLAN, and requesting the Administration to place him in the position demanded by the crisis of the country. The twelve Democrats present voted affirmatively, and the two Republicans of the Board—Messrs. HALL and OTTIWELL—voted in the negative. Mr. MITCHELL, who is an earnest war Democrat, voted for the resolutions, although excepting to the vagueness of their expression. He said the Administration had put Gen. MCCLELLAN in what they deemed his proper position at this time, but the aim of the resolutions was to request his appointment to the position desired by a majority of the people. The Special Committee on the DEVLIN and CONOVER controversy over the Street Commissionership, rendered a lengthy report, covering all the details of that memorable affair. The report was laid over, and ordered to published. This is the first time the subject has been officially investigated and reported upon. The recovery of a lost paper, relative to the charges made against Mr. DEVLIN, of unofficial conduct while in office, gives a coloring to the report in favor of the demands of that gentleman for claims on assignments which he still holds, and which have been denied of payment ever since by the Finance Department. The Committee on National Affairs were directed to receive and lay in state in the Governor's Room, the body of Col. M. K. BRYAN (who recently fell at Port Hudson,) on its arrival in this City, and until it shall be forwarded to Albany. The Board took a month's vacation, adjourning to the first Monday in August, at 1 o'clock P. M.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Rear-Admiral FOOTE were adopted, and PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., pronounced a fitting eulogium upon the deceased. A memorial to the Secretary of the Navy relative to the employment of armed convoys to our merchant vessels sailing from this port to the British Channel and to the coast of Brazil, was submitted to the Chamber, and, after some discussion, was referred to a Select Committee of Five, to which was added the President and Secretary of the Chamber.

A meeting of the Executive Committee appointed to carry out the views of the late Chicago Convention for facilitating communication between the great West and the Atlantic seaboard was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. The Committee comprised one from each State, but only seven States were represented at the meeting yesterday. There was a general interchange of views with regard to the best means of promoting the objects of the Convention, and the representatives to the next Congress, both from the East and the West, were stated to be pledged to secure the aid of the General Government in behalf of the project.

Immense amounts of ammunition have been lately sent forward from the Arsenal at Watertown, Mass., including no less than 3,000,000 musket cartridges for Gen. GRANT, and large quantities of fixed ammunition for Gen. BANKS, Pennsylvania and other places. The men at the Arsenal were all at work last Sunday, and several extra ammunition trains have been dispatched over the Boston and Worcester Railroad during the past week. These trains are packed with great care and are strictly watched while on the way to their place of destination.

The Girard Will case, which has been so long on trial in Philadelphia, has been decided in favor of the city by the Supreme Court, all the Judges concurring.

On Saturday evening the following telegram was received from the Secretary of the Treasury by Collector JEWETT, of Portland:

WASHINGTON, June 27.

J. JEWETT—*Sir:* Your prompt and efficient action in relation to the cutter *Cushing* merits my warmest approval. Cause all the parties implicated who may be arrested to be placed in close confinement. Report the facts in detail for further instructions.

S. P. CHASE.

The Stock Exchange was in suspense yesterday forenoon in regard to the news from the armies and battles in Pennsylvania. Later in the day there was a better confidence, and the market closed higher on Governments and some of the Railway Stocks than on Wednesday. Money was in fair supply. Gold Coin left off ½ ⅌ cent. down. Exchange, 158 ⅌ cent.

Breadstuffs were in more request yesterday; Flour was firmer; Wheat, steady; Corn, cheaper. Provisions were in fair demand, as likewise were Hay, Hides, Leather, Adamantine Candles, Sugars, Molasses, Wool, and Whisky. Petroleum was depressed, and declining. Cotton was heavy and lower. The freight engagements were on a more extensive scale.

The War in Pennsylvania.

The people of New-York and the country generally, as well as the Government at Washington, were in hourly expectation of the news of a battle in Southern Pennsylvania yesterday, when they learned by the special and exclusive dispatch from Gettysburgh to the NEW-YORK TIMES that one had actually been fought on Wednesday at that place. The dispatch was brief, but up to 2 o'clock this morning no material facts had been added to it.

We had known previously, and we announced on Wednesday, that the columns of the rebel army, which had been scattered over a wide region in Pennsylvania, were being drawn in toward Chambersburgh, and had also taken up their march in a southeasterly direction—it appears now, in a direct line for Gettysburgh. We knew also that the Army of the Potomac under Gen. MEADE was advancing northward in the same direction, and we had published a letter from the army, dated at Middleburgh, Md., which is only fifteen miles south of Gettysburgh. Those who observed these facts were prepared for early news of a collision in that vicinity.

The battle raged for nine hours—beginning at nine in the morning, and ending at four in the afternoon. We had but two corps engaged, out of the seven into which the Army of the Potomac is divided—or probably not much over thirty thousand men. Opposed to these were the forces of LONGSTREET and HILL—or probably about two-thirds of the rebel army. In the day's fight nothing decisive was achieved by either side, though casualties are reported as heavy; and in the death of that splendid soldier, Gen. REYNOLDS, and also of Gen. PAUL, we have suffered irreparable losses. In the afternoon, two other corps of our army had arrived on the ground, and at the close of the evening, the whole Army of the Potomac had reached the field, and its different corps had been strongly posted by Gen. MEADE for a renewal of the mortal struggle yesterday morning.

The rebels, we suppose, on learning the news of Wednesday's battle, also hastened to the field their columns outlying on the line of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and, if there were a collision yesterday, it was doubtless between the two armies in force.

"The Army of the Potomac is in fine condition and very enthusiastic," says the dispatch of to-day. It would seem that, being well posted, well concentrated, and in good spirits, all it needs to insure victory is skillful handling. To Gen. MEADE the whole country anxiously looks for that.

WASHINGTON AS AN INCUBUS.—Our correspondence from Gen. MEADE's headquarters, yesterday, announced the fact that communication with Washington, by railroad and telegraph, had been cut off! Singular to say, the country did not regard the situation of Gen. MEADE as at all critical on that account. On the contrary, there was a disposition to consider it one of the happy accidents of his life. If Gen. MEADE shall succeed in the great battle he has in hand, the present generation of patriots to their dying day will believe it was because he had his "communications with Washington cut off."

Gen. Meade's Position.

The general feeling of thoughtful and prudent patriots, when Gen. MEADE was suddenly called on Monday to the command of the Army of the Potomac, was that he should for a few days evade a battle with the enemy, if possible. It was too great a task to throw on him, or on any military man, no matter what the confidence in his skill and genius, to demand him to take command of a great army, in motion, in front of the enemy, almost in actual contact, and direct it to victory through the combinations of an instant. How could he hope to succeed? Why should he be expected to succeed? Who, of all the commanders of the present time, would be equal to the emergency, and handle safely a gigantic army cast upon his hands in this hurried manner in the tremulous initial spring of battle?

The risk was too grave—the consequences, if he lost, too fearful for any one to have wished his early meeting with LEE. A week to get his army in hand—to dispose it properly for attack and defence—to make it feel that it had a new head—and then a week to approach and manœuvre and to secure the coöperation of Gov. CURTIN's militia—two weeks in all—would have been quick time for the most rapid organizer and strategist to have prepared his army to meet that of Gen. LEE with a reasonable hope of an equal fight and an equal chance for victory.

Gen. LEE knew his duty too well, and the danger of his position, to allow Gen. MEADE any such time and opportunity for preparation. And hence we shall find, no doubt, that the fight at Gettysburgh was precipitated upon Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS. The enemy was supposed to be withdrawing toward Shippensburgh and Chambersburgh, to concentrate and prepare for battle there, whence he could, after the result, advance or retreat with equal facility. But instead of withdrawing toward Chambersburgh, the rebels were advancing toward Gettysburgh, or as our special dispatch yesterday said, were "heading southeast." LEE felt sufficiently "concentrated," it seems, with HILL's and LONGSTREET's corps, to meet what he expected to find, the scattered forces of the Army of the Potomac, in a transition state of command.

During the day, yesterday, our dispatches were too meagre to build any lucid theory of the issue upon. It appeared, however, that Gen. MEADE was nearly as well concentrated as Gen. LEE, and that the latter was disappointed in the calculation that induced his advance and attack. This was a hopeful sign, and dispatches last night still further strengthened the belief that Gen. MEADE, though, perhaps, not designing battle so soon, was vastly better prepared for it than the country could have hoped, or LEE could have credited. If Gen. MEADE shall pluck a victory from the hands of his rebel antagonist on this occasion, he will need no other title to eternal fame, and the country will not cease to acknowledge its gratitude to the God of Battles for the greatest deliverance of the war.

Emancipation in Missouri—The Beginning of a New Epoch.

July first, eighteen hundred sixty-three, is a date destined to be forever memorable in American history. It will figure as the starting point of State emancipation. The Constitutional Convention of Missouri on that day adopted an ordinance providing for the complete extinction of Slavery in that State. No act of the kind has been done since the formation of the Federal Constitution, save in a single instance; and that was on so small a scale that it scarcely deserves mention in this connection. We refer to the act provisionally abolishing Slavery in this State of New-York in 1799. But Slavery never existed here as a social system. At that time there were only about twenty thousand slaves in the State. In all the other so-called "Free States" *combined*, the entire aggregate of slaves, when they were most numerous, was only about seventeen thousand; and provision had been made, long before, for the emancipation—Massachusetts and Pennsylvania doing this in 1780; Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New-Jersey, in 1784. Of the abolition in Western Virginia a few months since, we make no account, not only because the slaves there were but a mere handful, but because, considering the anomalous civil condition, it could hardly be called State action at all. It was really territorial action, and that only.

The entire slave population in Missouri, by the census of 1860, was 114,931. This was an increase of 27,500 from the census ten years previous. The fact that such an increase should have taken place, in the face of the protracted Kansas struggle, evinces the exceeding vigor of the institution in the State. It would be hard to specify any State in the Union—South Carolina always excepted—which ten years ago was ruled by an intenser Pro-Slavery spirit than Missouri. This spirit, in the treatment of Kansas, showed itself to be hardly less than an absolute frenzy. It will be ten years this Fall since the conspiracy for breaking down the Missouri Compromise and making Kansas a Slave State, was formed. The leaders in that conspiracy would as soon have believed that the "crack of doom" would come within the next decade as an emancipation ordinance within the State of Missouri. The past history of the country would be searched in vain for another instance of such an extreme revolution of feeling, on a vital matter, within so brief a period.

What makes it the more notable is that it has been effected without any very serious controversy. The change has been brought about entirely by the silent logic of events. The Convention which passed the ordinance was chosen two years ago, without the slightest reference to the question of emancipation. Nobody at that time dreamed that the abolition of Slavery would ever be a question before it. Its province was intended to be confined to the reorganization of the State Government, which the treason of the Governor and the other principal State officials had made necessary. The Convention was made up almost entirely of cautious, conservative men, and it was not until the popular mind had recognized the new necessities of the time, and forced the Convention to act upon the subject, that the body ventured to take it in hand. Emancipation was already a "foregone conclusion," when the subject first presented itself. The only debatable question was the method. The people here were far more impatient than the members of the Convention felt at liberty to sanction. Probably a majority of the people were in favor of the proposition to make the work of emancipation immediate—a policy which, a few years ago, was deemed by all, save the extremest Abolitionists of the Garrisonian stamp, to be downright madness. Though the majority of the Convention could not bring themselves up to this mark, they yet decided that Slavery should absolutely cease in seven years—which most Anti-Slavery men would have once pronounced an absurdly brief period for bringing about so great a change. New-York, with less than one-fifth of the number of slaves held in Missouri, did not think it safe and wise to allow less than *twenty-eight* years for the gradual destruction of the system within her limits. Yet the only doubt about this Missouri ordinance is that it will not satisfy the people, because Slavery was given seven years to die in. There will probably be a movement by the next State Legislature to call another Convention for the express object of making the emancipation immediate; and it would not be at all strange if such an effort were successful.

The cause of this prodigious social revolution in Missouri is no mystery. Everybody understands that it came from the universal conviction that Slavery in the State was an inseparable ally of the Confederacy; and that there was no way to secure and consolidate the loyalty of the State but to give a death-blow to this domestic enemy. The people realized that there had got to be a final choice between Slavery and their national allegiance. They were brought to it by events which they did not foresee, and could not control, but like true men, they accepted the situation, and promptly shaped their action accordingly. By sacrificing Slavery, they have saved their State, and to-day Missouri is just as impracticable for the purposes of the Confederates as Iowa or Illinois.

The same inevitable course of events will, sooner or later, compel the extinction of Slavery in Maryland and Kentucky. The folly of striving to be loyal, and yet fostering an institution which is essentially and intensely disloyal, will become more and more manifest, until finally the purpose will be formed to submit to it no longer. Even without the President's Proclamation, we believe that emancipation would be inevitable in the Confederate States before they could again be rehabilitated as loyal members of the Union. Almost all of the really loyal men of the South agree that to perpetuate the institution is to perpetuate hostility to the Government. They maintain with reason that if loyalty is to be resuscitated, that which destroyed loyalty must be itself destroyed. No future fact is more certain than that if the Confederacy dies, Slavery too must quickly follow. The blow it has just received in Missouri is but the beginning of the end.

The Railroad to the Pacific.

We have received several communications, some of them controversial, and others laudatory, in regard to the projected railroad to the Pacific. It seems that some difficulty has arisen concerning the organization of a company for the construction of the Eastern division of the road under the recent act of Congress; and that an old charter, granted by the Kansas Legislature, and covering the same route, has been purchased, and a company organized, of which Gen. FREMONT is President, and SAMUEL HALLETT & Co. are the Bankers. Notices are published that Gen. FREMONT has deposited two millions of dollars with S. H. & Co., to be used for the benefit of the road, and capitalists are invited to come forward and purchase the construction bonds.

Meantime, H. V. POOR, Esq., publishes a card denying, so far as we can understand it, that the new company succeeds to the rights and privileges of the one chartered by Kansas.

With all this imbroglio we have nothing to do. We have always advocated the speedy construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and we hailed the passage of the recent act of Congress as certain to lead to that result. In the organization of the Company under the act, we confess we have been disappointed. Gen. FREMONT's appointment as President will doubtless carry with it a good deal of weight. But why it should have been found necessary or expedient to throw the whole financial management of this gigantic enterprise into the hands of Mr. SAMUEL HALLETT we are unable to understand. Wall-street memories, we know, are short; but it can scarcely be presumed that capitalists there or elsewhere have forgotten the enormous fraudulent issue of Indiana Bonds, which occurred only a year ago, or the part taken in that matter by Mr. HALLETT, or the action of the Courts, the language of capitalists, the proceedings of the Stock Exchange, and the comments of the Press, upon that subject. It was confessedly the boldest and most gigantic fraud since the over-issue of New-Haven Railroad Bonds. Its boldness may possibly have recommended Mr. HALLETT to the parties interested in the Pacific Railroad enterprise as the proper person to press its stock upon public notice; but if public confidence in its financial management is of any value in the premises, the selection is certainly unaccountable. Mr. HALLETT has great perseverance, great adroitness, and very great skill in keeping his name and pretensions conspicuously before the public. But we should never have supposed that his standing among the capitalists and active business men of the country would have induced his selection for this important and enormous trust.

We hope the Pacific Railroad enterprise has sufficient merit and vitality to survive the mistakes which mark its commencement. But certainly some of those mistakes must be corrected before it can command the confidence essential to its success.

The Blockade in the House of Lords.

The English House of Lords has had another debate over the blockade and the proceedings of our prize Courts. It was called up by the same Marquis of Clanricarde, who brought on the former debate, and, as our readers will recollect, fared so ill in it. His motion this time was for copies of any reports from the Admiral of the West India Squadron, concerning the protection of British merchantmen by British gunboats from seizure or visitation; and he supported his motion in a long and quite remarkable speech—stating, in the first place, that "a considerable amount of British commerce was engaged in violating the blockade;" he said there had also sprung up "a large and perfectly legitimate trade with Mexico and the colonies, which was intercepted by the Federal cruisers." Upon this head he dilated, talked about the possibility of war, laid down some of the principles of the law of reprisals as being applicable, whatever were the decisions of our Prize Courts, one of which he spoke of as "so absurd that no Court of high standing could come to it," and declared that nothing "could justify war more completely than the defence of our trade and maritime rights." He then proceeded to quote from shipping reports of the London *Times*, which narrated the proceedings of the British men-of-war in convoying British vessels. In one case "Admiral WILKES had given characteristic orders that a British steamer, named the *Ruby*, was to be seized wherever found;" whereupon the *Ariadne* was dispatched in search of the *Ruby*—found her coming out of Matanzas and convoyed her to Havana, where, on returning from a voyage to Key West, he found Admiral WILKES' ship lying near her. "And of course," added the Marquis, "the *Ariadne* did not limit her services to convoying her from Matanzas to Havana. We shall probably hear by the next mail that she saw her clear of the attentions of Admiral WILKES and his cruisers before she left her finally, and that the *Ruby* has escaped the fate with which she has been threatened." Before this time the mail has brought the news to the Marquis that the *Ruby*, whose protection by convoy in this way he says was in accordance with what he had recommended, lies a wreck on the beach off Charleston, sunk by our fleet in endeavoring to break the blockade.

The Marquis then proceeded to denounce the blockade as inefficient, a farce, &c., &c. He cited a remark made by MONROE in 1816, that a blockade must be confined to particular ports, while we were now professing to blockade a coast two thousand five hundred miles long. He gave some facts about the running of the blockade, such as that four steamers had made seventeen successful runs through it in four months, &c., &c., and declared that "it was a farce to call this a blockade;" and yet we were maintaining it, although every man of common sense in the United States was now convinced that it was impossible to compel the Southern States to reënter the Union;" and he closed his speech by declaring that "it was the duty of the British Government not to allow these infractions of the maritime law to continue."

Earl RUSSELL answered this speech even more successfully than he did the former one. He spoke of it as a desultory lecture upon international law, founded, not upon the decisions of the Courts, but upon the Marquis' ideas of what it ought to be; and he proceeded to show that the law, as at present established, was very different from what the Marquis had claimed, in several particulars. He called attention to the inconsistency of the two grounds which the Marquis had taken—"one, that our commerce is of so perfectly innocent a character, that there can be no pretext for searching our ships, except a wish to vex and embarrass our commerce; and the other, that we are carrying on a most successful trade by running the blockade."

But Earl RUSSELL made one very ridiculous mistake in his answer to this second attack upon our Prize Courts. He says:

"With regard to the other question, the decisions in Prize Courts, I must say *I lament that the Constitution of the United States is such that, instead of being brought at once before the Court of Admiralty, where generally you have a very eminent judge to preside*, perfectly well acquainted with the law of nations, such cases go in the first instance before the District Courts, then, I think, before a Circuit Court, and it is only after a considerable delay that they come before the Supreme Court of the United States."

And he goes on, then, to praise our Supreme Court, and especially the Chief Justice, as one whose "memory is furnished with a knowledge of all the cases applicable to the questions that come before him, and whose decisions would be received with respect both in America and England."

Earl RUSSELL could not have made much search into the Constitution of the United States on this subject, or he would have learned that the District Courts of the United States are all "Courts of Admiralty, where generally you have very eminent Judges to preside," and the law reports would have shown him that their decisions are entitled to be received with as much respect as Judge TANEY's, unless where that Judge speaks the decision of the Supreme Court. Thus far the decisions of our District Judges in prize cases have been sustained by the Supreme Court, we believe, in every case which has been carried thither.

The Duke of Somerset closed the discussion very satisfactorily by saying that the last letter received from Admiral MILNE stated that the officers under his command who have met Admiral WILKES have invariably expressed their sense of the courtesy and attention which he has shown them, and that in their intercourse there had always been "a feeling of mutual civility, frankness and cordiality."

This, of course, showed that the complaints against Admiral WILKES had their source not in interference on his part with lawful trade, but in the dissatisfaction felt by the blockade runners with his activity and watchfulness, and this statement, with Earl RUSSELL's dissection of the Marquis' speech, seems to have satisfied the House, for, without further discussion, his motion was negatived.

The turn which these discussions have taken, the acknowledgment by members of the Government of the causes of irritation on our part, their evident desire to maintain friendly relations with us, their determination not to act in haste, but "narrowly to examine the case and wait for anything that may be said by the other side," all speak well for England's not throwing her weight openly against us very soon.

THE HONORS OF WAR.—The War Department has sanctioned the issuing of medals and chevrons to the veterans who may rejoin the service after their regular period of enlistment has expired. Public virtue will not suffer by conspicuously distinguishing the men who have nobly offered their lives to maintain it. In every European army the gallantry of regiments, and even of individuals, is thus commemorated. The French soldier would rather part with his life than with one of the little medals that adorns his breast, and the English private who has been decorated for good service is notoriously more tractable, sober and amiable than he who has missed that honor. We have been too jealous of rewarding our humbler heroes with tangible tokens of their merit, arising mainly, perhaps, from the political fiction that to be a citizen is the highest honor to which one can aspire, and that beyond that nothing in the shape of medals and chevrons can be desired to complete the round of human happiness. It is true enough that the sacrifices made in the present war, by almost every one connected with its prosecution, can only be adequately rewarded by the restoration of peace, and of that universal prosperity that prevailed before war was in the land. But the distribution of official honors, representing the applause of a nation for which the soldier fights, will not retard this consummation, whilst, if it but contribute a thrill of patriotic pride to the recipient, it will serve a worthy purpose. Will not the younger members of the army be emulous of the deeds that have thus won recognition? We are persuaded that to be worthy of such a diploma will be no unworthy object of ambition with them.

The Department proposes to issue these decorations as a reward for long service exclusively, and as an inducement for veterans to reënlist. This is right enough as far as it goes, and will undoubtedly be attended with good results. There are, we gladly believe, many patriotic soldiers who will prefer this token commemorating their valor, to the large bounties that are offered as an additional inducement to rejoin the ranks. But it must not be forgotten that there is a class who cannot reënlist, but who nevertheless have done their duty faithfully and nobly in the field. These are the maimed and the wounded, and in any distribution of honors, we hope that they will not be forgotten.

VALLANDIGHAM RUNS THE BLOCKADE.—While the friends of Mr. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM are besieging Washington and invoking Mr. LINCOLN to relieve that gentleman from the judgment that consigns him to the boundaries of the Southern Confederacy, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM himself treats the judgment and the powers that decreed it with profound contempt, by boldly setting both at defiance. The ship news, yesterday, assured us that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, some time since, "run the blockade," (thus treating with marvelous disrespect the Secretary of the Navy,) and that he is already enjoying British protection at the Island of Bermuda. So that the candidate of the Ohio Democracy would seem to be no longer in need of the President's pardoning grace.

A compromise might be made of the possible future complications of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's case to this effect: that he (VALLANDIGHAM) shall agree to remain out of the country *till he is elected Governor of Ohio.* We are fully persuaded that Mr. LINCOLN would and ought to make peace with the Vallandighammers on this basis.

One curious feature of VALLANDIGHAM's case remains to be explained. A Richmond paper says he delivered himself up to the rebels as a prisoner of war, and was "held as such while he remained in the Confederacy." If so, how did he get away? Who pardoned him? Who exchanged him?

THE PATRIOTISM OF RUM-SHOPS.—That class of people whose calling imposes more distress on families, more burdens on society, and more expense on Governments than any other class known to our civilization, is always foremost and most notorious in its resistance to the very laws under which its license to do wrong is countenanced and protected. We can mean no other class, of course, than the more degraded liquor-dealers of this City. The Tax law of the late Congress imposed a license system on many professions and pursuits, and liquor-dealers came very fitly under the general law. Each person engaged in the retail traffic of ardent spirits was required to pay to the Government an annual license on his business. The lower class of liquor-dealers in this City have formed a combination to resist the collection of this tax, and have engaged counsel to contest the matter. Forty or fifty suits have already been instituted against liquor-dealing recusants; and as the penalty of disobeying the law is *imprisonment* as well as fine three times the amount of the license, there is reasonable hope of reaching and punishing the offenders.

It is gratifying to know that no other class of New-York population obstructs the tax laws of the Government.

Our New Allies.—It appears that a number of Northern newspapers, declared contraband in Kansas and the Indian Territory, were seized, and burned in the streets of Leavenworth, a few days ago, and that a kind of "war dance" was performed by enthusiastic patriots around the bonfire. It is not so stated, but we have scarcely a doubt that this "war dance" was contributed by a detachment of the 10,000 "warlike Indians" that Mr. Commissioner Dole has just proposed to enlist as soldiers. The belt of scalps dangling about the waist of each naked Indian in this "war dance" must have proved not only a picturesque spectacle, but a salutary warning to every Copperhead and leatherhead present; for it should be remembered that, excepting the scalps of the few hundred white persons lately massacred in Minnesota, Mr. Dole's loyal but very troublesome 10,000 Indians, soon to be enlisted in the military service, have taken all their tufted trophies from their copperheaded confreres of the Far West! These aboriginal patriots never spare their kind.

We would feel some alarm at the presence of these wild Indians on the "war path" in Kansas, but for the conviction that Mr. Dole, while recently distributing among them five hundred thousand dollars to keep them peaceable," administered to each *the oath of allegiance*. Will the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent tell us if this is not so?

Virginia and Secession.

It is well known that the Convention of the State of Virginia, in 1860, though a very large majority of its members were elected as Union men, was cheated into voting for secession by the most flagrant falsehoods on the part of the secession leaders. The vote by yeas and nays has lately been published, from which it appears that 88 voted in favor of the measure and 55 against it. Among the *yeas* appears the name of Eppa Hunton; and the following letter addressed to him a month before the vote was taken, by a prominent politician of the State, not only shows in the clearest manner the fraud of the whole programme, but indicates the influences under which it was perpetrated. The letter was recently found in Virginia, and has never before been published:

March 13, 1860.

Dear Eppa: I thought you promised to let us hear from you during the Old Woman's Convention. If you will redeem it now, however, I will be satisfied. *What hopes are there for disunion or civil war?* Will Barbour's, Wise's or Scott's resolutions pass? Harris' I suppose are out of the question. I like Barbour's better than I expected. What does Wise mean? My interpretation is that Virginia will never vote herself *directly* out of the Union—*that it is necessary to fool her into it*, and that the way to do that is to make her *demand* what she *claims*, and vote at the *same time* disunion as the alternative. I had fully made up my mind to move South at once, but I begin to hope that our submissionists will have to try the cartridge-box before they will be allowed to carry Virginia into the arms of the Republicans; and in that contest I mean to be counted in. *The ballot-box has said submission*, but I am fully satisfied that the cartridge-box will tell a different story. At least I am willing to wait the issue. If we cannot save the old State, we can at least leave nothing but ruin for the Tories to exult over.

I wish Wise would take the Richmond Grays, drive the Convention out of the window, and call for Davis and the Southern rights' men to come to his aid.

How many votes could Harris' resolution get?

Why did you not pitch into Brent? You had answered that speech at least twenty times during the canvass, and I supposed your hand was in. Was there ever a man so inconsistent as the delegate from Minnesota? I know of my own personal knowledge that in 1856 he stood upon Yancey's Slaughter letter—I mean the participating idea—and I well remember that he and I, and Orr, of South Carolina, and Bocock walked out the Springs road during the canvass of 1852, and that he and Orr argued the question of solitary secession or coöperation—Brent insisting that if Carolina had gone alone she would have dragged the others with her, and Orr urging that they were not ready to sustain her.

Why, he has turned half Tariff man, also. And Bob Scott, I suppose, is in his glory ruling his mob of submissionists and resurrection Whigs. Truly, peace is precious and shame is cheap. If the Lord will only give one fair field to the resistants and submissionists before our disgrace is settled, I will be ready to say, "Now, Lord, let thy servant depart in peace."

Tell me, how does Letcher come on? *Is whisky doing its duty?* There is an immense interest felt in his health by some dear friends of his. *If he should be taken from us, we would mourn our untimely loss in several glasses of "single shot."* By the way, I wish you would see some of the Military Committee of the House, and suggest to them the propriety of permitting fines among the volunteers to be collected by *capias*. I need not explain this important matter to you. I have seen enough to know that it is indispensable. If they would allow each company to organize its own Court martial, from which no appeal, except when punishments were serious, would be allowed, it would greatly improve our volunteer system. It is impossible to keep up such companies in the country, unless the Captain is armed with strong authority. Write to me and give me your views.

Your friend, truly, W. H. PAYNE.

P. S.—It is reported this morning that Carolina has compelled Lincoln to recall Anderson. I trust in God that she will make him march under the yoke. Now for Fort Pickens and "a little more grape, Capt. Bragg."

Amusements.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.—On the "glorious Fourth" there will be great dramatic doings, under the direction of Messrs. Gayler and Barre, at the Brooklyn Academy. Miss Emily Thorne and the greater part of Mr. Wallack's company are advertised to delight and astonish our Brooklyn friends, both morning and afternoon.

The National Finances.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 2.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $700,000 five twenties at the various agencies to-day. A large proportion of this amount came from the West, which continues her noble support to the Government in subscriptions which amount to $500,000 daily. While her sons are doing arduous service in the Valley of the Mississippi, her sturdy capitalists and farmers do not neglect the equally important duty of supplying the Government with means to support the army and navy. The deliveries of bonds are being made to the 11th of June.

Attempted Assassination of Gov. Yates.

St. Louis, Thursday, July 2.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, was shot at through a window, while writing in his office, at his residence in Springfield, at a late hour last night. He was not injured. There is no clue to the perpetrator.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Gen. Rosecrans in Possession of Tullahoma.

Retreat of Bragg in the Direction of Winchester.

Washington, Thursday, July 2.

The following was received this evening:

Headquarters Department of the Cumberland,
Tullahoma, Tenn., Wednesday, July 1,
via Murfreesboro, Thursday, July 2.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I telegraphed you on Sunday the occupation of Shelbyville and Manchester.

On Monday it rained hard all day, rendering the roads impassable. It was found impossible to move our artillery or to get our troops into position until this morning, when a general advance was ordered.

Gen. Thomas yesterday made a reconnoissance on two roads, and Gen. McCook on one road, reporting the enemy in force at this place, with the addition of Buckner's division, which arrived Monday evening.

On advancing, this morning, it was found that the enemy had fled in haste last night, much demoralized, leaving strong fortifications, a small quantity of stores, and three siege guns in our possession. They took the direction of Winchester, Tennessee.

Gen. Thomas should be on their flank to-night. Gens. Sheridan and Brannan marched into town at 11½ o'clock to-day, taking a few prisoners.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, July 2.

ACCIDENT TO MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. Lincoln met with an accident this forenoon. Her horses took fright and ran away as she was riding from the Soldier's Home to the city. Seeing her imminent danger she leaped from the carriage, and was stunned and severely bruised, but no bones were broken. Surgeons from Mount Pleasant Hospital were promptly in attendance. She soon recovered sufficiently to be taken to the White House.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments and promotions are made in the Post-office Department: J. H. H. Doty, promoted to a third-class Clerkship, *vice* J. E. Todhunter, removed. David Lenox, promoted to a second-class Clerkship, *vice* Doty, promoted. H. A. Scott, promoted to a first-class Clerkship. G. G. Capron, appointed a first-class Clerk, *vice* Lenox, promoted. C. P. Russell, appointed temporary Clerk, *vice* G. G. Capron, transferred.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Postmaster-General Blair has ruled that under the new postal law Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue are not entitled to the franking privilege, as formerly.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following orders were issued this morning: Commander Aaron K. Hughes is ordered to the command of the gunboat *Cimerone*, at Port Royal, S. C., *vice* Commander A. J. Drake, detached; Lieut.-Commander D. L. Braine is detached from the command of the *Monticello*, and granted two weeks leave of absence; Fred. Schoeber, Jos. H. Diamond, Gates McAllister, Richd. F. Edwards, Robt. Crawford, Conrad J. Habighurst, Jas. McGregor, Jacob McMurray, Benj. R. Stevens, Thos. W. Fitch and William Bond are admitted as Third Assistant Engineers. Hayden T. French, appointed Ensign, is ordered for final examination. Second Assistant Engineer J. C. Hull is promoted to First Assistant. Third Assistants F. H. Fletcher, John Butterworth, Thomas W. Rae, Thomas Lynch and Henry H. Burritt are promoted Second Assistant Engineers.

ORDERED TO DUTY.

A general order issued to-day directs Aides-de-Camp and other Staff officers, attached to General officers not now in command, to join their regiments forthwith, if company officers. General Staff officers, or additional Aides-de-Camp, will immediately report by letter to the Adjutant-General for assignment to duty.

PROMOTED.

Assistant Surgeons J. W. Lawton, J. B. Morrison, John W. Mintzer, A. M. Wilder, Philip Harvey, Jas. Bellange, and John L. Todd, have been promoted Surgeons in the volunteer army. Assistant Surgeon-General Wood is now absent on leave to recruit his health.

APPOINTMENT.

Capt. C. L. West, of this city, has been appointed General Superintendent and Disbursing Agent of the United States Capitol extension of the new dome and the Patent office buildings.

BAIL.

W. D. Wallace, editor of the *Star*, lately indicted for treason, arrived in town yesterday and gave bail.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, July 2.

A DECISION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury, having considered the report of Collector Barney on the claim of Messrs. Campbell & Thayer, for drawback of duty exacted under the fourteenth section of the Tariff act of July 14, 1862, decides:

"The fourth section of the act of August 5, 1861, provides 'that there shall be allowed on all articles wholly manufactured of materials imported, on which duties have been paid, when exported, a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid.'

"In all previous drawback laws where restrictions were intended to be imposed, such restrictions have been expressed in the text of such laws. There being no such restrictions in the several drawback laws at present in force, I am of opinion that the parties are entitled to a drawback of the whole amount of duties paid by them on the importation, subject to the usual deduction, and you are hereby authorized and instructed to allow the same."

THE DISTRICT MILITIA.

The city papers contain notices calling on the various District military associations to attend adjourned meetings. The clerks of the several Government Departments are not exempt from general muster. The martial spirit is revived.

THE CATINET.

The French sloop-of-war *Catinet* has arrived at the Washington navy-yard.

AN IMPORTANT PRIZE.

Capture of the Steamer Victory.

Boston, Thursday, July 2.

The prize steamer *Victory*, with 1,000 bales of cotton on board, has arrived here. She was captured on the 21st ult., in lat. 25° 44', long. 75° 24', by the gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*. She was bound from Wilmington to Nassau.

The *Victory* was in charge of Acting Master E. O. Murden, of the Confederate navy.

The prize was sent here in charge of Acting Master Price, of the *Santiago de Cuba*.

Arrivals in the City.

Adj.-Gen. Sprague, Albany; Hon. Alfred Ely, Rochester; Hon. T. M. Edwards, Member of Congress from New-Hampshire; J. V. P. Quackenbush, Surgeon-General of this State; Jas. S. Mullen, Inspector-General of Steamboats; Hon. Wm. Kelly, Rhinebeck, and Majors Tillman and Hall, U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commodore John Fraley, F. C. Hills and John L. Fox, U. S. N.; Col. A. G. Hazard, Connecticut; Lieut.-Col. Louis H. Pelouze, U. S. A.; Maj. S. D. Farnsworth, Paymaster, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Paymaster Jacob Sallade, wife and son, U. S. A., Ben Field, Albion; E. Evelith, Washington; and Charles H. Welling, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Long Branch.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company have reduced their fare to Long Branch for the Fourth of July.

THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN.

The Movement up York River—Sketch of Gen. R. S. Foster—The Brigade under his Command.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Steamer Columbia, Far up the York River,
Sunday, June 28, 1863.

Military movements of the most important character are now in progress here. Indeed they have proceeded so far, that a mere announcement of them, unaccompanied by details, cannot possibly be construed as injurious to the interests of the Government.

For purposes of future reference, and present popular information, a brief sketch of the recent formation of the First brigade, First division, Seventh army corps, which I know will not fail to do its full share in rendering victorious the shock of the coming conflict, will not be deemed inappropriate or ill-timed. After my narration, however, you will be better enabled to judge of the fairness of my opinion.

The commander of the brigade is Brig.-Gen. Robert Sandford Foster, late Colonel of the gallant and tried Thirteenth Indiana, and to whom I alluded in my last. Gen. Foster is a native of Indiana, where at the breaking out of the rebellion he was deeply and remuneratively engaged in mercantile pursuits, which, however, he, in response to a boundless personal enthusiasm, immediately forsook, in behalf of the insulted symbol of his country. He joined the war at its outset as a private in the well-remembered company known as the Indianapolis City Grays. Gen. Foster was soon promoted to the Captaincy of his company, which position had often been tendered him in the halcyon hours of peace, but which he constantly declined until the necessities of the command in the field were devolved upon him by his comrades, in an imperative decision from which there was no possible appeal, after his influence had effected their active coöperation in the war as a part of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers. In this capacity Gen. Foster saw brilliant service in Western Virginia. At the expiration of the term of service of the Eleventh Indiana, the General was promoted to be Major of the famous Thirteenth Indiana, from which position he rose to the Lieutenant-Coloneley, and upon the promotion of Brig.-Gen. Jerry C. Sullivan, the former Commander of the Thirteenth, its honored Coloneley was devolved upon the gallant Foster. Gen. Foster saw exceedingly honorable and conspicuous service under Gen. Lew Wallace, of the Department of the Cumberland, and may fairly be said to have earned his promotion upon the basis of that best and most desirable of all tests, questionless devotion to the Union cause, added to gallantry in the field. Gen. Foster's brigade, to the command of which he has just been assigned, is composed of the Thirteenth Indiana, the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York, Col. Clarence Buel, (who, having been severely wounded in the affair on the Edenton Road on the 24th of April, devolved the command upon Lieut.-Col. John McConihe, one of the wounded heroes of the battle of Shiloh;) the One Hundred and Twelfth New-York, Col. Drake commanding; the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Buehler, and the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. Reisinger. The elements of the brigade are, in some respects anomalous, two of its regiments being composed of conscripts from the imperiled State of Pennsylvania; still, Maj.-Gen. Dix looks to the brigade for valuable results. One thing is certain, based upon positive action in the field—the Thirteenth Indiana and the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York are congenial companions, no less in the midst of ensanguined strife than amid the more gracious amenities and pleasures of well-ordered camp life. Gen. Foster's Staff is announced as follows:

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General—Lieut. Selden E. Marvin, of the One Hundred and Twelfth New-York.

Assistant Inspector-General—Lieut. Thomas Blatchford Eaton, of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York.

Commissary of Subsistence—Capt. R. S. Converse, United States Volunteers.

Acting Assistant Quartermaster—Lieut. George W. Rader, Thirteenth Indiana.

Acting Aid-de-Camp—Lieut. David S. Dubbis, Thirteenth Indiana.

His Excellency Gov. Morton, of Indiana, has commissioned Lieut.-Col. Cyrus Johnson Dobbs to be Colonel of the Thirteenth Indiana, in place of Gen. Foster, promoted. The accession of Col. Dobbs to the command of this veteran, patriotic, accomplished and brave regiment is an honor of which he may well be proud. Col. Dobbs came out with the Thirteenth as Captain, and served with marked distinction successively in the battles of Rich Mountain, Green Brier, Alleghany, Winchester, Summerville, Deserted Farm and the late Blackwater campaigns.

On the Edenton road I was a personal observer of the unremitting valor, self-sacrificing devotion and earnest bravery of these gallant boys, then under command of Col. Dobbs. The career of the regiment is already sanctified in the blood of two of its officers, Lieuts. Bernard Conran and William Jones. The One Hundred and Twelfth New-York is under the command of Col. J. C. Drake. It was raised in the western portion of the old commerce-loving sovereignty. During the twenty-three days investment of Suffolk by the rebels, Col. Drake and his command did very valuable service, and were liberally complimented by Maj.-Gen. Peck. The One Hundred and Twelfth is an excellent regiment, and is full of the genuine spirit.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York is composed of some of the best material the State has sent to the field. Col. Buel, Lieut.-Col. McConihe and Maj. Alden comprise a superior list of Field officers. I have seen the regiment under fire, when two of its Field officers were wounded, and the boys did nobly. One of these was its first action, and the result of its conduct was a special order, commending the courage and tenacity of the command.

As I write, *in transitu*, several boat-loads of rebel prisoners have passed down the York River, indicative of "somebody's having been hurt."

I am much indebted to Ellis M. Stevens, Postmaster of Gen. Harland's brigade, Third division, Ninth army corps, for accommodating promptness in agreeing to forward this dispatch under the circumstances which it goes to you.

Death of an Officer.

Harrisburgh, Penn., July 2.

Gen. R. C. Hale, Quartermaster-General of this State, died to-day at Readville, Mifflin County, after a protracted illness.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The New-York Semi-Weekly Times is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Second-Hand Safes
FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH,
At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Boats.—Second-hand sail-boat, very fast and cheap; also, 100 pleasure and fancy boats on hand. INGERSOLL'S Largest and Cheapest Boat Bazaar in the World, Nos. 243 and 244 South-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. Crane, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

Near Acquia Creek, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. Gilds, St. Clairsville, Pa.

Gentlemen: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

Soldiers' Home, Superintendent's Office,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1863.
* * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

Willard's Hotel,
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1863.

Gentlemen:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

Sykes, Chadwick & Co.
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork. P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

July Fourth Exhibitions,
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.
LILLIENDAHL'S EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Warranted best in quality and cheapest. Order early on account of the great rush just preceding the Fourth.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents,
No. 62 John-st., near William.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

Fourth July—Steel Collars,
WINDSOR TIES,
READY-MADE SHIRTS,
At IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 175 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Attention! Flags, Flags for the Fourth OF JULY.—A large and splendid assortment of Flags and Pennants, made of the best quality of English bunting, at the United States Flag depot, No. 28 East Broadway. C. H. TYLER, Proprietor.

Ladies for the Country, wishing gaiters, Balmorals, Congress gaiters, wedding-slips, &c., with boys' and misses' boots and shoes, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery,
The cheapest cash clothing warehouse in the City.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

Hayes—Taylor.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 2, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, Thomas McCulloch Hayes, of Portland, and Mary E. Taylor, of Brooklyn.

Monk—Ross.—On Wednesday, July 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Mr. James W. Monk and Miss Jennie Ross, eldest daughter of John Ross, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards issued.

Woodruff—Sanford.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, June 30, by Rev. Mr. Harwood, Rector of Trinity Church, Charles H. Woodruff, Esq., of this City, and Kitty G., daughter of Wm. E. Sanford, Esq., of New-Haven.

DIED.

Blagden.—In Washington, on Wednesday, June 17, George Silliman, infant son of Thomas and Laura S. Blagden, aged ten months.

Darling.—In Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, June 30, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, Sophia A. Darling, wife of William S. Darling, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, William A. and Samuel E. Darling, and of her sons-in-law, George L. Wood, and the late E. H. Burger, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of George L. Wood, Bergen, on Friday, July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

[illegible].—On Wednesday, July 1, Caroline Marsh [illegible], aged 68 years.

The friends of the family, and those of the late Capt. [illegible] Whiley, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Broadway, this (Friday) afternoon, July 3, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Low.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 1, George Low, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, recently of Muscatine, Iowa, in the 47th year of his age.

Muscatine papers please copy.

Minnis.—On Thursday, July 2, Thomas Minnis, Sr., aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 92 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, on Sunday, July 5.

Sanger.—On Wednesday, July 1, Zedekiah Sanger, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Orange, N. J. A train leaves New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M., stopping at the Brick Church Station.

Tilford.—On Thursday, July 2, Harriet H. De Pew, wife of James A. Tilford.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 110 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

White.—On Thursday morning, July 2, after a short and severe illness, Thomas White.

The friends of the family, and also the members and congregation of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, on 127th-st., near 3d-av., are invited to attend the funeral, this day, Friday, July 3, at 1 o'clock P. M. Services to be held in the Church.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 309.—July 2, 1863.
60, 52, 39, 71, 77, 37, 26, 76, 2, 25, 34, 8, 59, 5, 56, 41.
Kentucky, Class 309.—July 2, 1863.
20, 28, 22, 24, 26, 31, 46, 52, 9.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS THE PILLS THAT CURE.

There are thousands of persons who have for years been dosing with some favorite Pills, and imagine that they cannot live without them. When we hear that a man has been taking such and such "pills for years," it is fair to presume he is taking a worthless remedy. Yet there are many who have been afflicted with Costiveness, Indigestion, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c., for years, and from habit have used some favorite Pill that affords mere temporary relief, without thinking that the Pills they are taking increase the original complaint. Now we guarantee that if these misguided people will take RADWAY'S PILLS, that from one to six boxes will cure them. Sold at No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by all Druggists.

CLOTHING
FOR
YOUTHS AND CHILDREN,
OF
LINEN AND MARSEILLES
AND
SUMMER WOOLENS.
Assortment very fine, and Styles entirely new.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.,
Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.
MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.

It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very Soothing effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it.—Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.

N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.

Agents in New-York City:
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
RUSHTON & CO., No. 10 Astor House.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
WM. GREY, No. 301 Broadway.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.,
SEA BATHING.
The Pavilion Hotel is now open for the Season. Cottages, rooms en suite for families, or single rooms, can be engaged by addressing R. BAINBRIDGE.

POPULAR HITS.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS, OF
The Blue Beard of New-Orleans.
The Emperor of China.
The Reliable Gentleman.
The Intelligent Contraband.
The New-York Post Boy.
The Ogress, Emperor of China's Ship-builder.
The Angel of Peace.
The Happy Governor of Massachusetts.
The British Lion, On and Off the Rampage.
Fighting Joe.
Black Horse Jeb.
Price 18 cents. Can be sent by mail.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, N. Y.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE,
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.
To military men or travelers they are invaluable.
Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 12.
Wholesale and retail. S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.
Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

ARE YOU FOOT-SORE AND LAME from traveling over the hot pavements? Find immediate relief in Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut. Sold everywhere.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH,
For the Laundry, and
KINGSFORD'S CORN STARCH,
For Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, &c.,
AFFORD THE BEST VALUE TO THE CONSUMER.
For fourteen years in universal use, they have stood unrivaled by any other Starch, and can always be depended upon as in every respect perfect.

V. L.
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY IMMEDIATELY CURED by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails. At this season, no family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Warranted perfectly harmless to take internally. Sold by all druggists.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 384 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

MOSQUITO NETS, [illegible]
MOSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS AND FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 369 BROADWAY, New-York.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LAND IN PELHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A parcel of 20 acres, handsomely situated in the town of Pelham, adjoining the premises of Charles Coudert, Esq., will be sold by the Administrators of James Hay, deceased, on FRIDAY, the 3d of July, at 11 o'clock. Terms easy. The 9:30 train on the New-Haven Railroad stops at Pelhamville, near the premises.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAM CAN BE MADE with the ARCTIC FREEZER in FOUR MINUTES. Don't waste your time or ice with those that require all day to do the work.
E. S. & J. TORREY, Manufacturers,
No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DON'T WASTE YOUR ICE—AS THE ARCTIC Freezer will freeze cream in less than one-half the time of any other; a corresponding saving of ice is effected. Persons in selecting freezers will bear these points in mind. E. S. & J. TORREY, Manufacturers, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

THE ARCTIC FREEZER WILL FREEZE cream, in less than one half the time of any other freezer.
THE ARCTIC FREEZER takes much less ice than any other.
THE ARCTIC FREEZER makes smoother and lighter cream than any other freezer. E. S. & J. TORREY, Manufacturers, No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—30 PER CENT. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

GEN. KEARNY LEADING A CHARGE.
A most exquisite and spirited picture.
CARD PHOTOGRAPH FOR ALBUMS. Price 25 cents.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, N. Y.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—ALBUMENIZED Paper for Cartes de Visite. The best is made by
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers of Photo Materials, 501 Broadway, N. Y.
Formula for silvering, &c., furnished to purchasers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. KEMBLE'S
LIFE ON A
GEORGIAN PLANTATION.
HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
JOURNAL OF A RESIDENCE ON A GEORGIAN PLANTATION IN 1838-39. By Frances Anne Kemble. 12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

"The Journal of Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble during her residence upon a plantation in Georgia as the wife of the proprietor, is the most thrilling and remarkable picture of the interior social life of the slaveholding section in this country that has ever been published. Our previous accounts of that life have been derived from outside observers. But the Journal of Mrs. Kemble was jotted down from day to day as she lived upon the plantation of which she was mistress. There is no excuse, no palliation of facts, but the whole system is laid bare and quivering before the eye. So faithful and final a witness we have not had. Even *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is only founded upon fact. The Journal of Mrs. Kemble is fact itself."

A more startling and fearful narrative on a well-worn subject was never laid before readers, and the story does not lose in effect from the fact that its teller is well known to her countrywomen, and honored by all who honor genius.—*London Athenæum.*

NOW READY,
THAT SUCCESSFUL NOVEL,
SKIRMISHING.
The London *Athenæum* gives it high praise, and, indeed, one can hardly find in all the novels of the season characters so successfully drawn, or a story so charming and readable.
Price $1.
FOLLETT, FOSTER & CO.,
Publishers.
Trade supplied by
J. BRADBURN,
(Successor to
M. Doolady,)
No. 49 Walker-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE THIRD EDITION FOR JULY OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.
Will be ready THIS DAY, at 10 A. M.
CONTENTS OF THE JULY NUMBER.
I. Important Instruction to Railway Travelers in reference to Time Tables; Time and Distance Indicators; Railway Rules, &c., &c.
II. Railways and their Progress; National Income of the United States; New-York and New-Haven Railway; Consolidation of the Lake Shore and Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railways; Coming to America; Railways of Minnesota; Illinois Central Railway Land Department; Illinois as a Cotton State; Hudson River Railway; A Great Railway Scheme in South America; Pennsylvania Central Railway; The Railways of the Country; Sorghum in Illinois.
III. Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel; My Honest Friend; Anecdote of a Physician; The Yankee Boy; Kemble and Debutante; From the Latest New Novel; How to Raise a Company; How to Kill Musquitoes; Napoleon's Power of Memory; Rothschild's Pillar; The Sentinel and the Elephant; A Thousand Dollar Hat; A Hint to Bankers; Their Bark is on the Sea.
IV. Tourist's Guide to the Principal Watering Places, Springs, and Places of Fashionable Resort in the United States.
V. Through Routes to and from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., with Maps and other information, relating to the readiest means of traveling to and from all the principal cities South, East, and West.
VI. Railway Time-tables to date, &c., &c.
For sale upon all the principal railways, and at all the principal book-stores and periodical and news depots throughout the United States and the Canadas.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CCI.—FOR JULY, 1863.
CONTENTS.
Article I.—Traits of Jean Paul and his Titan.
II.—Peerages and Genealogies.
III.—The Chronology, Topography, and Archæology of the Life of Christ.
IV.—Liberia College.
V.—Samuel Kirkland.
VI.—Leigh Hunt.
VII.—Acarnania.
VIII.—The American Tract Society, Boston.
IX.—May's Constitutional History of England.
X.—Story's Roba di Roma.
XI.—Critical Notices.
XII.—New Publications.
CROSBY & NICHOLS, Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

FOR THE BOYS.
FOURTH OF JULY.
"THE DRUMMER BOY"
Will be published the 4th of July. It will be ready at all the bookstores Friday, the 3d, so it can be read Independence Day. It is a splendid book, boys, fully equal to Mayne Reid's best.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston,
Publishers.

IMPORTANT TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.
The third edition of Appletons' Official Illustrated Railway Guide will be ready this day at 10 A. M. To those who are interested in the affairs of the country at this critical time, and who are not? Appletons' Official Railway Guide is indispensable. In addition to much other valuable information, independent of the Time Tables of nearly three hundred Railways, it contains nearly one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, the stations, towns, villages and cities situated upon them, together with distance from station to station. Through the instrumentality of Appletons' Railway Guide, all classes of the community can make themselves familiar with the different Railways of the country. To illustrate: The report reaches us that Harrisburgh is in danger; we wish to ascertain the position of Harrisburgh; we turn to page 104 of the Guide, upon which we find the map of the Pennsylvania Central Railway, and we find not only the position of Harrisburgh, but also of Columbia, Chambersburgh, York, Gettysburgh, and many other places of interest to all. Opposite the map, on page 105, we find the Time Table of the Road, giving the time of the departure and arrival of trains, together with the distance from station to station. By turning to pages 84 and 85 of the Guide, we find the map of the New-York Central Railway, upon which is represented all the principal cities of the United States, including Vicksburgh, Jackson, Memphis, Nashville, &c. Again, by turning to pages 126 and 127, we find the map of the Saratoga and Lake Champlain route, representing all the important points of interest, accompanied by a complete Tourist Guide.

As has been frequently remarked by the Press throughout the United States: "The value that Appletons' Illustrated Railway Guide is to all classes of the intelligent community, cannot be estimated by dollars and cents. A copy should be placed in the hands of every man, woman and child in the country."
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
what is wholesome to eat, and what is not, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal news-paper depots throughout the country, at E. Warder's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. Muslin. Price $1. A GUIDE TO LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Retreats. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 75c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 75c.
Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with copious descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers. Price 40c. For sale on the cars, steamboats and at the hotels at the water-places, or will be mailed free, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.
T. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

THE CONTINENTAL FOR JULY—JUST published, contains an article on "Chicago and other Canals," by Hon. Robert J. Walker.
Published by JNO. F. TROW,
No. 50 Greene-st.,
AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSMEN.

THOSE EXQUISITE AND EXTRAORDINARY BOOKS, WITH FIVE STEEL ENGRAVINGS. For particulars inquire at the office of publication, No. 30 Ann-st., New-York. CALVIN BLANCHARD keeps that place. Catalogues gratis; by mail, in close envelope, three cents.

MILITARY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
No. 677 3d-av., corner of East 45th-st.
THE HONORABLE CORPS.
MEN WANTED
FOR THE INVALID CORPS.
Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty will be received in this
CORPS OF HONOR.
ENLISTMENTS will be for THREE YEARS, unless sooner discharged.
Pay and allowances same as officers and men of the United States infantry, except that no premium or bounty for enlistments will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service. The duties will be chiefly to act as Provost Guards and as garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings, and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary they may be assigned to forts, &c. Men who are still in the service and unable to perform effective field duty may be transferred to this corps. The following are the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps:
1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he has been honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.
For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the Ninth Congressional District of the State of New-York,
AT NO. 677 THIRD-AVENUE.
By order of Col. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal General.
CHAS. E. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Ninth District New-York.

FINANCIAL.

United States Treasury,
New-York, June 20, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at par for United States Bonds of the loan of 1862, bearing six (6) per cent. interest in gold coin, commonly known as Five-Twenties.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $800,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.
New-York, May 18, 1863.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6s, 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—
Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.
EDWARD R. YOUNG, } Broadway Bank Building, N. Y.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK, }
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—DIVIDEND.—A regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., have been duly declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
June 30, 1863. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

Notice to Stockholders.—At a special meeting of the Directors of the Bank, held June 30, 1863, the following resolutions were duly passed:

Resolved, That the Capital Stock of the Manufacturers' Bank be increased sixty thousand dollars, so that its entire capital shall be two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Resolved, That those who are stockholders on the 6th day of July next, shall have the right between the 6th and 20th days of July to subscribe and take such increased capital stock at par, in the proportion of two shares for each five owned by the subscribers.

Resolved, That books for the subscription by stockholders be opened at the Bank on the 6th day of July next, and continue open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th day of July, when they shall be closed; and that all Shares then remaining untaken be sold at public auction, at the Trinity Buildings, New-York City, on the 27th day of July next, to the highest bidder, (but at not less than par,) for the benefit of the Bank, except that subscribers who would be entitled to fractional parts of Shares, shall have the benefit of the premium upon their fractions, and owners of less than three shares who shall notify the Cashier on or before the 20th day of July, of their desire to subscribe, shall have the like benefit.

Resolved, That the increased Capital shall be paid in on or before the 20th day of July next, that subscriptions remaining unpaid at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day shall be forfeited and void, and the shares subscribed for, but not taken, shall be sold at public auction for the benefit of the Bank, at the time and place above mentioned. By order of the Board,
June 30, 1863. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co.,
New-York, June 24, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were elected Directors of this Company at the annual Election held on the 16th June, instant:
John W. Lewis, Henry S. Terbell, Samuel Raynor,
Matthias Clark, Cornelius Stephens, Samuel Birdsall,
Abraham Leggett, D. Jackson Steward, Thomas J. Blanck,
Thomas Williams, William Hertzel, Crowell Adams,
Alfred Barmore, Charles F. Hunter, Henry David,
George Warner, John O. More, J. G. Blauvelt,
Chris. Gwyer, Matthias Bloodgood, Peter J. Schultz,
Simon Shindler, Eliphalet Bootman, Albert Mann,
John P. Yelverton, Abr'm R. Van Nest, J. F. Van Riper,
James S. Lewis, George Schmelzel, James E. Hedges,
Solomon Banta, Peter R. Christie, Joseph H. Wood,
William Moir, Joseph B. Miller.

At a meeting of the Board held on 23d June, instant, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Bank Department State of New-York,
Albany, March 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
m13-law6m F. Superintendent.

CHICAGO CITY MUNICIPAL COUPONS.
Chicago City Water Loan Coupons.
Albany City Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Funded Coupons.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Coupons.
Also
Interest on New-York State 6 ℔ cent. Stock Loan to Schenectady and Troy Railroad.
Interest on New-York State 5½ Stock Loan to Tonawanda Railroad.
The above, due July 1, will be paid on presentation at our Banking House.
DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the books will be open for subscriptions to the stock of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of New-York, incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 25, 1863, at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

This notice is given in pursuance of section 5 of said act of incorporation.

S. Draper, Samuel J. Glassey, S. O. Post, Jas. L. Smith, A. Jones, Committee.

Phenix Bank, New-York, June 30, 1863

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
P. M. BRYSON,
Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and PROCURE PATENTS, propose for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y., and 476 7th-st. WASHINGTON, D. C.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.
Office of Livermore, Clews & Co.,
No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as *agents*, in all denominations, "*at par*" *interest in gold*, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION.

Gen. FREMONT, President of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, has appointed SAMUEL HALLETT & CO., General Financial Agents of the Company, and for the purpose of increasing their facilities, has placed with them available cash securities to the amount of two millions of dollars, to remain with the house until the road is completed, and to be used by them in such way as they may deem best calculated to secure the speedy completion of the railway.
July 1, 1863.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board.
ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

References.—R. Hoe & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. De Forest & Co., 82 South-st.; Simeon Baldwin, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. Lawrence & H. Faile, N. Y.; James M. Halsted, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; Gilman, Son & Co., 47 Exchange-place; Wm. Smith Brown & Co., 53 Chambers-st.; Halstad, Haines & Co., 374 Broadway.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE.
Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Auburn City (California) 8 per cent R. R. Bonds.
Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second in the list. Apply to
GEO T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, Chicago, June 20, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE first coupon of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. G S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, Corner 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
New-York, June 27, 1863.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY—All holders of real estate bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, due January 1st, 1863, will present the same for payment immediately, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. Interest will cease on these bonds from July 1st, 1863.
JAS. H. GODMAN, Trustee.

COUPONS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation of same, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
Chicago, June 22, 1863.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, less 3 per cent. Government tax, *in gold coin*, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT, WHO HAVE not received bounty on account of short time, can have the same collected or cashed by applying to SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

DIVIDENDS

Office of the Panama Railroad Company,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
New-York, June 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 25th June until the morning of the 8th July next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Bank, No. 108 Broadway,
New-York, June 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three (3) per Cent., both payable, free of Government tax, on or after Monday, July 6. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 9th of July, 1863.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana
Railroad Co., Office No. 18 William-st.,
New-York, June 26, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid at this office to the holders of the Guaranteed Stock of this Company on the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books for the Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 15th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 3d day of August following, at 10 A. M.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

Office of the Howard Insurance Company,
New-York, June 24, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TWELVE (12) PER CENT.
Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Importers and Traders' Bank,
New-York, June 27, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery.—The Board of Trustees have declared a Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums over that amount, on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after the 3d Monday in July.
CHAS. PECK, President.
Jas. P. Haight, Secretary.

Mechanics' Bank, New-York, June 20, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government Tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 6th of July.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

Phenix Bank, New-York, June 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

Office of the Jersey City Insurance Company,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, July 1, 1863.

THIRTEENTH REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

Bank of the Commonwealth,
New-York, June 23, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of Government tax) payable to the Stockholders on Monday, the 6th of July.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Four (4) per cent., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, until when the transfer books will remain closed.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
New-York, June 27, 1863.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6.
R. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

58TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of
TEN PER CENT
out of the earnings for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st of July next.
June 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.,
New-York, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office,
Norwich, Conn., June 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7. By order of the Board.
June 23, 1863. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 1 3d-av. The Trustees have declared a Dividend to depositors of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent on sums over $500, free from Government Tax, payable on or after the 22d July. Dividends not drawn will bear interest as principal.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Broadway Bank, New-York, June 20, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., and the Government tax, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. Transfer book will be closed until 1st proximo. By order.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

The Park Bank, New-York, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 2d of July.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Office of the Guardian Life Ins. Co.
of New-York City, July 1, 1863.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. The transfer-books will be closed to the 8th inst. By order.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

Office No. 70 Wall-street,
New-York, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

Office of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Co.,
New York, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

Empire City Fire Insurance Company,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, June 30, 1863.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. — THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank,
Jersey City, June 25, 1863.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND. — A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1863.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

Bank of North America, New-York, June 10, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Bank of North America have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d instant, until the 1st day of July.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
June 16, 1863.

Office of the Long Island Ins. Co.,
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, June 27, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.
WM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

Tradesmen's Bank, of the City of New-York,
June 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

Office of the Hope Fire Insurance Company,
No. 92 Broadway, New-York, July 2, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. (5) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company,
New-York, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

Office Hamilton Insurance Company,
No. 11 Wall-st.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after 4th of July next.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURance Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per cent., payable on and after THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at its office No 52 Wall-st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

Office Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.,
New-York, July 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of ROHE & LEAVITT, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Either of the partners is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
New-York, July 1, 1863.
JOSEPH A. ROHE.
HENRY M. LEAVITT.

Referring to the above, the undersigned beg leave to announce that they have formed a copartnership under the name of STRATTON & FOOTE, and have this day purchased the entire stock of musical merchandise of the late firm of Rohe & Leavitt, and that they will continue the business at the old stand, No. 31 Maiden-lane.
JOHN F. STRATTON,
JOHN H. FOOTE.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ, DREXEL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William G. Read retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
WM. G. READ, } New-York.
ROBERT WINTHROP, }
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
New-York, June 30, 1863.

The business of Read, Drexel & Co. will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
F. A. DREXEL, }
A. J. DREXEL, } Philadelphia.
J. W. DREXEL, }
ROBERT WINTHROP, New-York.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

THE FIRM OF WALDRON, ROBB & CO. is dissolved by the death of Mr. NATHANIEL WALDRON. By agreement between the surviving partners, the authority to liquidate the affairs of the late firm is vested in Mr. GEORGE B. WALDRON.
GEORGE B. WALDRON,
THOMAS B. ROBB,
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

WILLIAM C. DORNIN AND HENRY B. KEEN are admitted as partners in my business from this date. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of LOOMIS L. WHITE & CO.
No. 15 William-st., New-York, July 1, 1863.
LOOMIS L. WHITE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY admitted Mr. GEORGE A. THOMPSON and Mr. DAVID SCOTT as partners in our house, the style of the firm will hereafter be VERNON BROTHERS & Co.
VERNON BROTHERS.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP. — EDMUND S. MUNROE and LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK are this day admitted as partners in our firm.
New-York, July 1, 1863. LOCKWOOD & CO.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

THE FIRM OF E. D. STANTON & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. D. STANTON,
DANIEL DREW.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth-street.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Aug's F. Lee, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, }
Gardner S. Chapin, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. Cooper, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

Citizens' Saving Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.

All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary.

Greenwich Savings Bank, New-York, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 5 P. M. On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. Bull, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
CHAS. PECK, President.
Jas. P. Haight, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 11, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.
June 20, 1863.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
Duncan F. Curry, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENROLLMENT.

Office of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General,
Southern Division of New-York,
New-York, June 23, 1863.

Notice is hereby given to all persons whose names have been enrolled in Districts other than those in which they reside, that by calling upon the Provost-Marshal in the District in which they have their residence, they can obtain a certificate of the fact of their enrollment in such District, which, upon presentation, will entitle them to have their names taken from the lists, where they may have been enrolled elsewhere.

By adopting this course, the Provost-Marshals will be enabled to perfect their lists, and prevent the possibility of names appearing more than once in the enrollment.

Application should be made to the Provost-Marshals as follows:
1st Congressional District, Jamaica, L. I.
2d Congressional District, No. 26 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
3d Congressional District, No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
4th Congressional District, No. 271 Broadway.
5th Congressional District, No. 429 Grand-st.
6th Congressional District, No. 185 6th-av.
7th Congressional District, No. 63 3d-av.
8th Congressional District, No. 1,184½ Broadway.
9th Congressional District, No. 677 3d-av.
Col. ROBERT NUGENT,
A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON, } Committee on
JAMES MURRAY, } Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN, }

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS. }

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

"BERRIAN"
HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
No. 601 BROADWAY,
Now offer for sale the largest variety in the United States of
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA-TRAYS,
REFRIGERATORS of all kinds,
WATER-COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, FILTERS,
WOODWARE, TIN AND JAPANNED WARES,
MANGLES, CLOTHES-WRINGERS,
COOKING UTENSILS of every description,
CANE FURNITURE, HAMMOCKS, &c.
Together with everything appertaining to the line, and all at the lowest possible prices. H. H. CASEY.

A RAINY DAY IN THE COUNTRY.—DElightful amusement. Painting the Carte de Visite with Newton's prepared colors; $3 35 will buy a book of instruction and a box of colors. Boston, J. E. Tilton & Co.; New-York, Walter Low, No. 823 Broadway; M. Knoedler, No. 772 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Scoville Manufacturing Company No. 4 Beekman-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
of
PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me, by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell, by public auction,
On TUESDAY, July 7,
At 12 o'clock M.,
At
WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN,
COTTON,
Cargoes of the following prizes:
Schooner ROYAL YACHT,
100 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner FIVE BROTHERS,
36 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner SURPRISE,
{ 67 bales Sea Island Cotton.
{ 18 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner JUSTIANA,
7 packages Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner MINNIE,
{ 13 half bales Sea Island Cotton.
{ 2 half bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner ENTERPRISE,
9 packages Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner CHARM,
24 bales Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE,
54 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner NEW-YEAR,
{ 19 half bales Sea Island Cotton.
{ 15 packages Sea Island Cotton.
{ 40 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner GEN. PRIM,
57 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner JANE ADELIA,
{ 27 bales Upland Cotton.
{ 2 half bales Upland Cotton.
Sloop BRIGHT,
21 half bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner SEA LION,
{ 199 bales Upland Cotton.
{ 52 bales Upland Cotton.
{ 28 bales Upland Cotton, repacked.
Schooner RIPPLE,
{ 102 bales Upland Cotton.
{ 3 half bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner ANNIE B.,
{ 40 bales Upland Cotton.
{ 10 round bales Upland Cotton.
{ 9 bales Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner FASHION,
49 bales Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner MISSISSIPPIAN,
{ 170 bales Upland Cotton.
{ 8 half bales Upland Cotton.
{ 8 bags Upland Cotton.
MARKED "INDIAN RIVER,"
4 bales Sea Island Cotton.
MARKED "ST. LUCIE,"
2 bales Sea Island Cotton.
MARKED "PORT ROYAL,"
14 bales Upland Cotton.
Catalogues and samples at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: Household Furniture—Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, straw paillasses, mahogany rockers and chairs in hair-cloth, mahogany tête-a-têtes and sofas in hair-cloth, mahogany armchairs, mahogany dressing bureaus, marble tops; mahogany marble-top washstands, black walnut, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, &c., with a large invoice of shoemakers' tools, &c.

S. Herman & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY S. HERMAN & CO. on FRIDAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, assignees' sale of a large stock of wines and liquors in casks, cases and demijohns. Also about 100,000 imported and domestic cigars, counters, fixtures, groceries, empty casks, bottles, &c.
SCHAFFER & PHILIPS, Assignees.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., two elegant pianos, of beautiful tone and in good order, and made by celebrated makers.

DRY GOODS.

LARGE SALE OF
ELEGANT
NECK-TIES
AT RETAIL,

TO CLOSE THE SPRING STOCK OF AN Importing House, consisting of every variety of Black and Fancy Silk Ties, from ½ an inch to 2 inches in width. The ties are arranged upon a table 100 feet long, and divided off into "lines" according to prices—the price of each "line" marked in large figures, so that anyone can help himself, and hand the proper amount to the cashier. The prices, as compared with the usual Broadway prices, are as follows:

25 cent ties at 15 cents.
40 cent ties at 25 cents.
50 cent ties at 35 cents.
75 cent ties at 50 cents.
&c., &c., &c.

THE
"WINDSOR"
CRAVAT,
A novelty in neck-dress recently introduced by our house, sold ONLY BY US, AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
75 CENT "WINDSORS" AT 50 CENTS.
$1 "WINDSORS" AT 75 CENTS.
$1 25 "WINDSORS" AT $1 EACH.
☞ NOTHING OVER $1 IN THIS LINE. ☜

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER CITY OF NEW-YORK,
ONE CASE GAUZE SILK CRAVATS,
in all desirable colors. Price, $1 25 to $2 each.
ALSO—Closing out, an extensive manufactured stock of Gents' fine Linen
COLLARS,
At $1 75 per Dozen, or 15 Cents Each.
Warranted to be equal to any Collar sold in New-York at $2 50 per dozen.
SMITH & BLAKE.
No. 379 Broadway.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW!
WHITE & MOORE'S
CELEBRATED
MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*
"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*
"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.
Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE,
Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y.
F. W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.
For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers-st. COUSE & DECAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st. HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st. BUNN & HERDER, No. 99 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st. PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 198 Merchants'-row. C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

LANTERNS, CANTON LANTERNS, AND INDIA GOODS.

Persons in want of lanterns for the 4th of July can be supplied in large quantities at very reasonable prices.
Also a large variety of Japanese goods of the most novel description.
CHINA VASES, BOWLS, CUPS AND SAUCERS, CARVED IVORY AND FANCY BOXES, PINEAPPLE AND CHINA WASH SILKS, CRAPES, PONGEES, SATINS, SILKS, SHAWLS, and a store full of scarce and curious goods. NEW LOCATION, NO. 853 BROADWAY, near 13th-st., up stairs.
FOUNTAIN & CO.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free.
WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

COFFEE, CORN AND SPICE MILLS.
"SWIFT'S PATENT."
For grocers, farmers and private families. In the peculiar construction of the grinding-plates, these mills will wear longer and grind faster and more evenly than any other now in use. For sale by all the hardware trade, and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 201 Pearl-st., New-York.
A. H. HAVILAND, Agent.

READY ROOFING.
In place of tin, slate or shingles, at half the cost of tin, and more durable. Put up in rolls, ready for shipment. GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, for coating over tin roofs, cheaper and better than oil paints. Estimates furnished for new roofs, and repairing leaky tin ones.
READY ROOFING COMPANY,
No. 73 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage,
No. 502 Broadway, New-York, July 1, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 13th inst. for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Camp Kettles.
Mess Pans.
Samples of which can be seen at this office.
Bidders will state the number of books they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.
A proper guarantee must accompany the bids for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Books, &c.," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Forage,
Department, corner of G and 22d-sts.,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company,
General Office, Milwaukee, June 25, 1863.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in Milwaukee, until Saturday, the 18th day of July, 1863, for the grading, masonry, bridging, cattle-guards and fencing of 28 miles of the line of road extending from Columbus to the City of Portage.
The line will be divided into sections of convenient lengths, and proposals will be received for single sections, or for the whole line.
The line will be ready for the examination of contractors on and after July 6, and maps, profiles and plans, with specifications, may be examined at the Engineer's Office, in Milwaukee, on and after that date.
Parties proposing, who are unknown to the undersigned, will be required to give satisfactory references.
The work to be offered to contractors will include about 600,000 cubic yards of excavation in a desirable location of the country for doing work. PAYMENTS IN CASH.
The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals as may be deemed for their interest.
D. M. HUGHES, President.
WM. B. GILBERT, Chief Engineer.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage,
No. 502 Broadway, New-York, June 29, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, for delivering, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,
PACKING BOXES.
Specifications and samples of which can be seen at this office.
Bidders will state how many they wish to furnish, and how fast they can make deliveries.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Packing Boxes," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."
The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.
Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to Samuel Hallett & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.
J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
New-York, June 9, 1863.

Army Clothing and Equipment Office,
12th and Girard sts.,
Philadelphia, June 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 7th July next, to furnish promptly at the Schuylkill Arsenal.
Viz:
Water-proof blankets for footmen; painted.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized India Rubber.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized gutta percha.
To be grummetted.
Bidders will state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for, and time of delivery.
The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid. No bid will be considered that does not comply fully with the above requirements.
Sealed samples to which all articles must conform, can be seen at this office, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.
G. H. CROSMAN,
A. Q. M. General, U. S. Army.

Office Commissary of Subsistence,
No. 4 State-st., New-York, July 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., of MONDAY, the 6th inst. for furnishing fresh beef for six (6) months from the 10th of July, 1863, to the troops in the service of the United States, who may be in or near the City of New-York, or on board of vessels in the harbor of New-York.
The fresh beef is to be of a good marketable quality, with due proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, times and places as may be required.
Further information will be given on application at this office. Each bid must have a printed copy of the advertisement posted at its head, and must have written out, in full, the place of business of the bidder or bidders. Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within two days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid. The names of two sufficient sureties are to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."
F. H. MOORE,
Capt. and Com. Sub. Vol. Service.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—The Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad Company will receive, until the 15th day of July next, proposals for the grading and masonry, also for the trestling and railroad ties, for the extension of their road from Trexlertown to Rittenhouse Gap, a distance of eight miles.
Specifications, plans and profile of the work can be seen at the office of the Company, at Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Penn., on and after July 10. Any further information obtained on application to
DAVID THOMAS, President,
Or P. BRADY, Engineer,
Catasauqua, Penn.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM BROADWAY Livery Stable, on TUESDAY, June 30, horse, wagon, and harness; horse is steel gray, 14½ hands high, 7 years old; wagon painted red, with black body; harness nearly new. Any information that will lead to the recovery of the property will be thankfully received, and the reward paid.
HAMPSON & MILES, Yonkers, N. Y.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate.
EDWARD BECH,
No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

LOST—A CHECK OF HARRIMAN & JEROME, on Corn Exchange Bank, No. 1,728, for $1,219 25, dated June 29, 1863, payment of same having been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded on producing the check at No. 20 Exchange-place.

LOST—A BANK BOOK NO. 203,022 ON SAVINGS Bank of Bowery. Any party restoring the same to the Bank will be thanked by the owner.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY IN THE street. The owner will find it at Room No. 9, No. 37 Park Row.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ½ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also,
10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive.
100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 33d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLABER, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 539 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments.
F. H. DIAMOND, 530 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.,
J. H. EATON, No. 25 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 88 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, will speedily cure every form of secret disease, or in every case refund the money. Charges low. Private entrance.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Weds'y, July 1
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Weds'y, July 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from	$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table	$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin	$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations	30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
GALWAY LINE.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$126
Second Cabin	88
Steerage	25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

THE CUNARD LINE.
SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers
FROM NEW-YORK:
For Liverpool, direct.

OLYMPUS	WEDNESDAY	24th June.
HECLA	WEDNESDAY	8th July.
SIDON	WEDNESDAY	22d July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.
Rates of passage to Liverpool:

Cabin	$80 00
Steerage	32 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:
Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30,
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, July 4.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side wheel United States Mail Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B. The new side-wheel United States Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, commander, will follow the MORNING STAR, and sail for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, July 22.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail sidewheel Steamship
COLUMBIA
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	July 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	July 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	July 18

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS full-powered iron screw steamer MERSEY, Commander G. A. FROUD, R. N. R., 3,225 tons burden, 450 horse-power, will sail July 6, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Cork to receive and deliver passengers and dispatches.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, first cabin (according to accommodations) $80, $95, $110; including every requisite except wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Children between one and twelve years, half price. Infants free.
Steerage $35. Children one to twelve years, half price. Infants $5.
An experienced Surgeon will be carried. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y.
To be followed by the SHANNON on the 12th.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTED; ONE who thoroughly understands his business; must come well recommended; a single man preferred. Apply southwest corner Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WAITRESS.—TWO Protestant German girls wanted, for the country, one as laundress and chambermaid, the other as waitress; none need apply unless willing to make themselves generally useful, and can bring good recommendations for honesty and cleanliness. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Trinity Buildings, from 8 to 9 o'clock, Monday morning.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN acquainted with dry goods, who can sell them to a first-class trade, and has experience, may make a liberal arrangement, by calling upon TRACY, IRWIN & CO., Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

A WET NURSE.—A WET NURSE WANTED, to take charge of an infant ten weeks old. One that can bring reliable references as to character, capability, &c., may hear of a good situation by addressing a line to W. C. H. CURTIS, No. 158 South-st., stating where an interview may be had.

FOUR-CYLINDER PRESS WANTED.—Any publisher having a four-cylinder Hoe press, in good condition, for sale, can hear of a purchaser by addressing S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 37 Park-row, New-York. State lowest price, size of bed, how long in use, how soon it could be shipped, whether any repairs would be necessary, &c.

BOY WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A wholesale drug-store; must reside with his parents, in this City or Brooklyn. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,983 New-York Post-office, with reference, and stating age and compensation expected.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 761 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS AND TWO brakemen for a steam railroad; 3 porters for stores. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

EXCURSIONS.

1776. 4TH JULY. 1863.
EXCURSION
DOWN THE BAY
TO
SANDY HOOK,
Fare 50 cents.
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
Will make an excursion to Sandy Hook,
JULY 4, 1863.
Leaving New-York from Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt st., at 10 o'clock A. M., and proceed down the bay, passing the Battery, Governor's Island, Castle William, Bedloe's Island, Fort Diamond, Fort Hamilton, Fort Lafayette, (where the Government prisoners are confined,) the Highlands of Neversink, and all the beautiful Villages, Residences and natural scenery on Staten Island. Returning, will reach the City by 3:30 P. M.
Those who wish to survey the beautiful scenery of the world-renowned bay of New-York, will find in this excursion opportunities seldom presented—a commodious Sound Steamer, skillful and attentive officers, Music, Dancing, and every requisite to make the day one of unalloyed pleasure to every participant
A splendid brass and cotillion band has been engaged for the occasion.
An ample supply of refreshments will be provided, and every means employed to render the excursion profitable and satisfactory.

FOURTH OF JULY
EXCURSION
AROUND
STATEN ISLAND.
The fine sea steamer
COMMODORE
Will leave as follows:

Foot of 32d-st., East River, at	10:00 A. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at	10:30 A. M.
Jersey City (Jersey City Ferry) at	11:00 A. M.
Foot of Amos-st., North River, at	11:30 A. M.
Foot of 30th-st., North River, at	12:00 A. M.

Refreshments of all kinds on board.
An elegant band of music will accompany the boat.
Fare for the excursion 50 cents.
☞ Passengers taking this steamer will have a fine opportunity of enjoying the sea air, viewing the fortifications around New-York, and return to the City about 5 o'clock P. M.

FOURTH JULY EXCURSION
TO FORT LEE.
The fast-sailing favorite steamboat MINNA, (Capt. SMITH,) with commodious upper and lower deck saloons, elegantly refurnished throughout, will run on the Fourth of July to Fort Lee, as follows:
Leave Peck-slip, 8 A. M.

Leave Spring-st.	Amos-st.	30th-st.
8½ A. M.	8¾ A. M.	9¼ A. M.
11½ A. M.	11¾ A. M.	12 M.
2¼ P. M.	2½ P. M.	2¾ P. M.
4¾ P. M.	5 P. M.	5¼ P. M.

Last trip down from Fort Lee, 7 P. M., arriving in good time to see the Fireworks.
TICKETS, 10 CENTS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.
FOR WHITESTONE, BAYLE'S DOCK, GREAT NECK, CITY ISLAND, SAND'S POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.
The steamboat T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, E. R., (Peck Slip,) at 10 o'clock A. M., and 10th-st., E. R., at 10:10, for the above named places. Returning, will leave Roslyn, at 3 P. M. Fare to Whitestone and Bayle's Dock, 25 cts. All other points 30 cents each way.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.
The steamboat MAGNOLIA will run excursion trips between Peck-slip and Harlem, landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way, connecting with the boats for High Bridge. Time of leaving Peck-slip—6 A. M., 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M., 6 P. M. Harlem—7 A. M., 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., 3 P. M., 5 P. M., 7 P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION
TO BRIDGEPORT.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, Pier No. 26, East River, on SATURDAY MORNING, July 4, at 8 o'clock.
Returning, leave Bridgeport at 11 P. M., arriving in New-York about daylight.
Fare for the excursion, $1 50.

THE LARGEST BALL-ROOM AFLOAT
With the grand
UNION FOURTH OF JULY PICNIC
AND
COTILLION EXCURSION.
See *Herald, News* and *Sun*.

THE GRAND
UNION FOURTH OF JULY PIC-NIC
And
COTILLION EXCURSION.
See *Herald, News* and *Sun*.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces in transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, (with its thousand isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength; to the sportsman the enticing inducement of most *splendid fishing*; and the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is fast becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order. Good Hotels at all points.
For further particulars, apply to
ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.

"Northern Light," Capt. SPAULDING.	"City of Cleveland," Capt. B. WILKINS.
July 6.	July 10.
July 17.	July 22.
July 29.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 17.
Aug. 24.	Aug. 28.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—GRAND EXCURSION TRIP FROM NEW-YORK, to Sag Harbor, Orient, Orient Point and Greenport, and finally to New-London, Connecticut. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier 32, E. R. (James-slip,) on FRIDAY AFTERNOON July 3, at 4 o'clock, for the above named places; returning, leave Sag Harbor for New-York on MONDAY, July 6, at 4 P. M.; Greenport at 5½ P. M.; Orient at 6, and Orient Point at 7¼ P. M. Thus giving passengers the opportunity of enjoying the fine country air, and many of the interesting localities of the east end of Long Island. FARE FOR THE TRIP $2. Staterooms and meals extra. In addition to the above, the steamer DONALDSON will leave Sag Harbor on SATURDAY, July 4, at 9 o'clock A. M., for Greenport, Orient, Orient Point and New-London, allowing parties so disposed, to visit many of the interesting localities there, such as Forts Trumbull and Griswold, Croton Monument, &c.; returning, leave New-London at 4 P. M., and back, touching at the above mentioned places, to Sag Harbor. Fare for the day, 50 cents.

CHEAP EXCURSION FOR JULY 4, 1863.—NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The trains of this road will be run at excursion rates on that day only as follows:
Leave James-slip and 34th-st. at 6, 7, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30 and 11 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30 and 12 P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30 and 11 P. M.
Fare from Hunter's Point to go and return (tickets good for that day only,) 20 cents.
Flushing is one of the most beautiful villages adjacent to the City, being only eight miles distant.
West Flushing Grove, situated on the line of the road six miles from Hunter's Point, is a beautiful retreat from the noise, dust and confusion of the City on that day. In the Grove are convenient buildings, good water and persons to offer any facility required.
J. S. BATTORFF, Superintendent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—The new and fast steamer J. D. BEERS (late *Jesse Hoyt*) will leave foot of Murray-st., at 6:45 and 10:40 A. M., 4:15 and 10 P. M. Returning, leave Long Branch at 7:15, 11:10 A. M. and 4, 11:15 P. M.
Trains for Manchester, Tom's River, &c., connect with 6:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. boat from New-York. Tickets good to return on first train on Monday morning, July 6.
Tickets to Long Branch and return 75 cents.

SPLENDID FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION THROUGH STATEN ISLAND.—The trains of the Staten Island Railroad will run every hour from Vanderbilt's Landing, S. I., to Tottenville, affording visitors a fine view of the Lower Bay, Sandy Hook, Prince's Bay, and the beautiful scenery along the route. The celebrated Biddles' Grove is at the terminus of the road, and is open to visitors.
Fare from Vanderbilt's Landing only 20 cents.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks every day, commencing on Saturday, July 4; on and after July 4, every day, except Saturday. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Broome-st., 7¼; Peck-Slip 7:30; Spring-st., North River, 8; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.—Fare for the excursion, $1. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at 30th-st., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cold Spring, and Cornwall.

SUNDAY, JULY 5, THE STEAMER GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, for Glencove, Sand's Point, Whitestone and Strattonport, Great Neck, Capt. Johnson will leave Peck-slip, 8 A. M., Broome-st., 8¼, 10th-st., 8½, 26th-st., 8¾. Returning, leave Glencove at 4 P. M., making all the landings.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.
W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Commencing THURSDAY, July 2. Steamer MARYLAND leaves Grand-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7:30; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7:50; Dey-st., (Pier 20,) North River, 8:20. Fare 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS—TO THE HIGHLANDS OF Navesink, N. J. The steamer HELEN leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every day at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Thompson Dock at 3:45 P. M.

EXCURSION.—FOR OYSTER BAY, LLOYD'S Dock, Northport, Stony Brook and Port Jefferson. Steamer OCEAN WAVE leaves Catharine-slip FRIDAY, July 3, at 3 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION, JULY 4, 1863.—TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, &c.—The Harlem and New-York Navigation Co.'s steamboat SYLVAN GROVE leaves

PECK SLIP	HARLEM
7 A. M.,	6 A. M.,
9 A. M.,	8 A. M.,
11 A. M.,	10 A. M.,
1 P. M.,	12 M.,
3 P. M.,	2 P. M.,
5 P. M.,	4 P. M.,
7 P. M.,	6 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st., Astoria and 120th-st., each trip. Connecting by stage with Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms and Manhattanville, and by steamboat with McComb's Dam and High Bridge. No freight received or forwarded this day. Fare 7 cents.

SUNDAY, JULY 5—THE NEW STEAMER CLARA will make a trip to Glen Cove, stopping at New-Rochelle, City Island, Fort Schuyler, White Stone and Strattonport. Will leave Peck-slip, East River, at 8:30 A. M.; Broome-st., 8:45; 10th-st., 9; 26th-st., 9:15. Returning, will leave Glen Cove at 2:45 P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3:30, and stopping at all the landings.
Capt. WARING.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOAT WILLIAM KENT with her magnificent saloons and staterooms, and the steamboat SCRANTON; also three new double-decked, barges and Florida Grove, to charter for excursion parties. Apply to WAINWRIGHT & CO., the only authorized parties to charter the above boats.

FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier DAILY for Peekskill, at 8 A. M. Lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—SIDE-wheel steamboats, and the barges RHINEBECK, LEXINGTON, HUGUENOT and EDMUND F. DEAN. Also, Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow.
H. MALLAN.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½; Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 11 and 4 o'clock.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDson River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S ROCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT
For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!
Consisting of steamers
1863. 1863.
PLANET, METEOR,
CITY OF CLEVELAND,
TRAVELER, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.
One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.
Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.
The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.
For further information see season cards.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.
The splendid first-class steamers ILLINOIS and METEOR leave Cleveland, Ohio, as follows: At 8 o'clock P. M., and Detroit, Michigan, the day after, at 11 o'clock A. M. July 1, 8, 14, 21 and 27; Aug. 3, 9, 14, 19 and 26, on the pleasure trips to Lake Superior, passing through the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Mary's (with its thousand isles) through Lakes Erie, Huron, St. Clair and Superior, in full view of the far-famed Pictured Rocks (rising 200 feet perpendicular from the water.) Also, visiting all points of interest on the route. Giving passengers an opportunity to visit the wonderful Copper and Iron Mines, which at this time are unequaled by any in the world. The above boats are of the very best, the METEOR being entirely new, built expressly for the route, fitted up with every improvement for the ease, safety and comfort of the passengers. Good music on board, and the table always supplied with every luxury. Fare for the round trip (2,000 miles) from $25 to $30.
H. GARRETTSON & CO., Cleveland.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.,
and intermediate landings.
The large and commodious steamboat,
WYOMING,
Will leave Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay-st. N. Y., for New-Brunswick and intermediate landings every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 2½ P. M.
Passage, 25c. Freight taken at most reasonable terms.
For particulars, inquire at the office on the pier.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt F. M. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

FOR NORWALK.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at South Norwalk in time to connect with the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad. Fare 50 cents.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st.; making usual landings.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FRENCH CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTable, neat Swiss girl wishes a situation as chambermaid; speaks a little English. Apply at the Employment Office for all Nations, No. 26 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY COMPETENT WOman, with good reference, wishes a situation as cook; will assist with the washing; is a first-rate family cook, a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c. Call at No. 190 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE.—A WOMAN ACCUSTOMED TO THE care of young children desires a situation as nurse; is a good sewer, cheerful in disposition, and neat in her person; can bring the best of reference from her present mistress. Apply at No. 233 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—A CAPABLE YOUNG WOman, with unexceptionable City reference, wishes a situation as waitress; can sew neatly; would prefer the country for the Summer months. Can be seen this day ... No. 17 West 19th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a steady young man; has good City and country references. Address, for two days, H. A., Box No. 191 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a man who is capable to act in either capacity; the advertiser is single, well recommended, and knows his business; wages, $20 per month, by the year. Address S. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation to work in a store, pack goods, or deliver. Address for two days, W. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

OUR NATIONAL HOLOCAUST, 4TH OF JULY
Its victims' dire pains robs Dalley's Extractor;
Boys, offer'd by thousands, burn, suffer and die—
They all could be saved by this benefactor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
FIVE DAYS ONLY.
MONDAY, June 29, to FRIDAY, July 3,
For a short time longer.
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
His beautiful and accomplished
LITTLE WIFE,
Late Miss LAVINIA WARREN,
and the redoubtable
COMMODORE NUTT,
Will remain on exhibition at
THE GRAND OLD MUSEUM OF WONDERS.
The world never saw anything half so wonderful as
THIS GROUP OF ELFIN MORTALS.
All arrived at full maturity—manhood and womanhood,
yet
NO LARGER THAN SO MANY BABIES.
Though perfect men and perfect women, in all the peculiarities and qualities that constitute such. Educated, Intelligent, Social, Affable, Agreeable and Polite.
WHO CAN WONDER THAT CROWDS
throng their Levees every day? Who can wonder that EVERY CLASS, the highest and lowest, are equally eager to pay their respects and feast their eyes, before their departure to another land!
☞ THE TIME IS SHORT. Let the interested heed the warning, and not miss the opportunity.
They are on exhibition every day and evening.
EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK.
In the Lecture Room, every part of which is free to all visitors, they appear in their Wedding Dresses and other Costumes, and various characters, and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock.
AFTERNOON and EVENING, beside their exhibition on the Platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, at 2, 5, 7¼, and 9 o'clock, they appear in the Lecture Room between the acts of the Drama in a variety of costumes and characters. Also to be seen,
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a million other Wonders, from every quarter of the Globe.
LAST WEEK
OF
THE DRAMATIC SEASON,
Which positively closes on
SATURDAY, JULY 4,
THE GLORIOUS NATIONAL HOLIDAY,
When will be
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
NEARLY EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING
Beside other brilliant and attractive novelties
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING TILL THEN.
At 3 and 7½ o'clock, will be performed
THE SPLENDID DOMESTIC DRAMA,
THE OLD HOUSE AT HOME.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 18 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY.
FESTIVAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.
The Ladies of Harlem will hold a Festival at Mount Morris, Harlem, on the 3d and 4th of July, for the benefit of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.
Refreshments, Music, and Fireworks, will be provided. Families, parties, and picnics from the City, are invited to spend the Fourth at these beautiful grounds, and are assured that good order will be observed, and every attention paid to secure enjoyment.
Admittance free. The cars on the 2d, 3d, and 4th avs., carry passengers to Mount Morris.

FOURTH OF JULY.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE,
JULY 4, 1863.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Joint Special Committee appointed to make arrangements for properly celebrating the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence, have decided upon the following:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—That part of the First Division which remains in the City will parade on the Fourth day of July next, to unite in the celebration of the Eighty-seventh Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

The division line will be formed in 14th-st., with the right on 5th-av., at 8 o'clock A. M., and the parade will be under the command of Brig.-Gen. Spicer.

The division will pay the honors of a marching salute to the Mayor and Corporation in front of the City Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Veteran artillery will fire the National salute from the Battery, at noon.

The Major-General takes occasion to return his thanks, as well as to congratulate the division, for the prompt and patriotic devotion with which its members of all grades have responded to the orders for duty in the field, upon the invasion of our neighbors in Pennsylvania.

The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first regiments of this division, numbering 7,300 citizen soldiers, are already at the seat of war, and two other regiments of the division are preparing to support them in a few days.

The Major-General is also deeply grateful to his fellow-citizens and those public institutions in whose employment so many members of this Division are engaged, for their patriotic devotion and liberality in retaining for them their situations during the present tour of duty.

Capt. Otto will report to Gen. Spicer for escort duty at 7½ o'clock A. M.

The Commissary-General will issue ammunition for the salute upon requisition of the proper officers.

By order of
Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
J. H. WILCOX, Division Inspector.

There will be a salute fired in Union-square at sunrise, and at the Battery at sunset.

In the evening fireworks will be displayed and music furnished at the following places:

City Hall	Cornell's Band.
East Broadway and Grand-st.	Hull's Band.
Madison-square	Schenmiller's Band.
Tompkins-square	Wannemaker's Band.
West Broadway and Franklin-st.	Holliwell's Band.
Liberty-square	Heller's Band.
Broadway and 43d-st.	Wannemaker's Band.
Hammersley and Houston sts.	Rohne's Band.
Battery	Wallace's Band.
Eighty-third-st. and 3d-av.	Moller's Band.
Mount Morris	Rubel's Band
Jackson-square	Rubel's Band
Tenth-av. and Kingsbridge Road	Sartott's Band.
Marion and Spring sts.	Wallace's Band.
Thirty-fourth-st., b. 8th and 9th avs.	Blind Band.
Manhattanville	——
Randall's Island	——

The owners and masters of vessels lying in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings, are requested to display their colors on that day; the sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for an hour at sunrise, noon and sunset.

Drivers of vehicles are requested to avoid the line of procession. The Civic Societies are invited to coöperate with the Committee in furtherance of the celebration.

By order of the Committee.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JOHN FOX,
JOHN T. HENRY,
CHAS. H. HALL,
JAMES REED,
PETER MITCHELL,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
Committee of the Board of Aldermen.
JAMES HAYES,
THOMAS BRADY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
JAMES MURRAY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
DAVID FITZGERALD,
Committee of the Board of Councilmen.
T. FARLEY, Chairman.
JAMES HAYES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.
GENERAL ORDER.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
The Society will meet at the City Hall on SATURDAY, July 4, at 12 M. Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati who may be in the City are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence. The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting on the same day at 10½ A. M.
By order of HAMILTON FISH, President.
MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812, 1813, and 1814 will assemble at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on SATURDAY, FOURTH DAY OF JULY, at 11 o'clock A. M., to celebrate the 87th year of our National Independence. The Veterans of the war of 1812 in this and the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to join with us in the festivities of the day.
HENRY RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen'l.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.
N. B. A Regular monthly meeting will be held at the above place on FRIDAY EVENING, 3d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

PATENT CAVALRY FOR FOURTH OF JULY.—All the boys and girls on hand for a ride on these delightful exercising horses. They are strong, and being capable of rapid propulsion, keep alive the interest. For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

FIREWORKS.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
ONLY DEPOT,
IN MAIDEN-LANE,
Corner of William-st.
We offer a full assortment of
THESE SUPERIOR WORKS
at the lowest factory prices.
STRASBURGER & NUHN.
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner of William.

FIREWORKS, FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

The Committees of cities and towns that intend celebrating the coming anniversary of our National Independence will find it to their interest by making EARLY APPLICATION for Fireworks at our laboratory,
J. G. & I. EDGE,
Jersey City, N. J.

Fireworks of every description for sale at the following depots in New-York: No. 37 Maiden-lane, No. 47 Maiden-lane and No. 14 John-st., New-York.

N. B.—None genuine without our trade mark.

GENERAL DEPOT FOR
EAGLE PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
Attention is called to the large and complete assortment of salework, consisting of Roman candles, mines, flower pots, verticals, plain and fanced; scroll wheels, skyrockets, Bengolias, triangles, pin wheels, torpedoes, firecrackers, regular and extra large, &c.
THOMAS J. JONES, Sole Agent,
No. 16 John-st., between Broadway and Nassau.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley.
FRIDAY, July 3,
SECOND MONTH,
AND THE
FURORE INCREASING.
DELIGHTED AND INTELLIGENT AUDIENCES
GREETING
John Brougham's romantic drama, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
with the most flattering tokens of
APPLAUSE AND APPROBATION,
THIS SPACIOUS AND COOL THEATRE BEING
CROWDED NIGHTLY TO ITS UTMOST
CAPACITY.
The celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist,
Mr. COLLINS,
who has purchased the sole right of the production of this celebrated play in America, in his famous character of
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs "Wine, bright wine," and "While there's life there's hope."
Mr. WM. WHEATLEY,
in his celebrated character of
Capt. HENRI DE LAGARDERE,
And the following unapproachable cast:
Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, G. Kingsland, E. Lamb, F. Mordaunt, &c., Mdme. Ponisi, Mrs. J. H. Allen, G. Jordan, &c.
SPLENDID SCENERY, by Selwyn, Hayes, Hilliard, Thorne, &c.
ORIGINAL MUSIC, under H. B. Dodworth's direction.
ENTIRELY NEW COSTUMES, by Mons. Phillipe.
PERFECT MECHANICAL EFFECTS, by Furze, Runyon and Demilt.
NEW FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS, by Mr. S. Wallis, and an excellent
DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET,
In characteristic Dances, arranged by Signor Ronzani.
Box-office open daily, from 8 till 5, where seats can be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Commences at 8; concludes at 10¾ o'clock.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

IRVING HALL—THE WONDER OF THE AGE.
FALLON'S STEREOPTICON,
Reproducing Photographic and Stereoscopic Views 20 feet square.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 3, Scenes in France, Spain and Egypt. Local Views and Statuary. Tickets, 25 cents; children 15 cents; family tickets, admitting six persons, $1.
On SATURDAY, July 4—Two Grand National Exhibitions. Scenes in America, Local Views and Statuary.
Afternoon—Doors open at 2½, commencing at 3 o'clock.
Evening—Doors open at 7½, commencing at 8 o'clock.

THE TURF.

A GREAT RACE ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.
FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS.
SATURDAY, July 4, 3 P. M.
MATCH $1,000,
MILE HEATS, 3 IN 5, IN HARNESS.
D. Mace names g. m. Nelly Holcomb.
H. Woodruff names Buckskin G. Gen. McClellan.
The 2 o'clock boat from James-slip connects with the train which leaves Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M.
Boats on 34th-st. ferry leave New-York every ten minutes.
The above are first-class horses, and the race will undoubtedly be fast and well contested.
JOSEPH CROUCHERON, Manager.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the *New-York Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.
Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class, for sale low, to let, or by installments. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, the nearest approach to an organ, in great variety, $80 to $400. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"FLIRTATION," A COMIC BALlad, by H. TUCKER, author of "When this Cruel War is over." "Was my brother in the Battle?" by S. C. FOSTER. Price 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway.

HOLDER'S PATENT RADIATING SOUNDING BOARD PIANOS.—Four first premium medals awarded. Wareroom No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas Hotel.

PIANO FOR SALE—FOR $200, COST $450—Seven-octave, rosewood case. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 726 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6½, 7 and 7½ octave.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10.30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., (stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take the 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. — WARREN WARD.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH

Demonstrations of Joe Johnston in the Rear.

An Attack on Gen. Osterhaus at the Big Black.

The Enemy Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

Progress of Our Approaches to the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Rear of Vicksburgh, Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

Up to yesterday skirmishing has been going on along the whole line of our rear front, or rather that portion of it from Snyder's Bluff to the Big Black Railroad crossing. There being every indication of a fight imminent, the rear front was put in order to resist an assault.

During the night before we lost a picket of 300 near Bear Creek, seven miles from Snyder's Bluff. On the same day the Fourth Iowa cavalry was attacked by a superior force of rebel cavalry on Bridgeport Ferry road. They were repulsed after a hard fight.

Yesterday, Osterhaus was attacked at Big Black. A severe battle ensued. The rebels fought with great obstinacy and spirit, and were, after a long engagement, repulsed with great slaughter.

The guns of the *Cincinnati* have been removed by Gen. Steele, and put in position in a land battery. They opened this morning.

A fleet of transports, coming down with ordnance and commissary stores, was fired into at Cypress Bend day before yesterday.

The *Prima Donna* received twenty-two shots, and was disabled. The *Kentucky* towed her down. Jas. Thompson, Clerk of Quartermaster at Helena, was killed by a 6-pound shot on the *Kentucky*.

The rebels had six 6-pounder guns. The gunboats drove them off. The fleet came through safe.

NEWS RECEIVED IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Thursday, July 2.

The Vicksburgh correspondent of the *Democrat* says that the conduct of the troops during the operations in Logan's front, on the 25th, was very brilliant. As soon as the mine exploded, the Forty-fifth Illinois, led by Col. Maltbie, rushed into the breach and planted the flag amid a terrific fire from the enemy. Lieut.-Col. Smith was shot through the head, and cannot possibly recover. Maj. Fisk fell with a ball through the heart, being the third shot he had received. A number of line officers of this regiment are understood to be among the killed and wounded. The Twenty-fifth, Forty-fifth, Thirty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-third and Fifty-sixth Illinois, and Seventeenth Ohio, participated in the assault. Gen. Leggett, in immediate command of the assaulting force, was slightly wounded. After the entrance into the fort was effected, the fighting was principally done with hand grenades, which had a terrible effect on the crowded and demoralized rebels. Lieut.-Col. Rives, commanding the Thirty-first Illinois, and Maj. Bradlee, commanding the Twentieth Illinois, are among the wounded.

TELEGRAMS TO THE WESTERN PRESS.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Chickasaw Bayou, June 22, via Cairo, June 29, 1863.

I have just returned from a tour of inspection along Sherman's and McPherson's front. Sherman is still creeping up to the left. Blair's division is sapping it at three points. Gen. Giles Smith is on the left, Gen. Ewing in front, and Gen. Lightburn on the right. In each of these approaches the same breastworks serve for the rebels and for us. Gen. Brockland, of Tuttle's division, is also approaching very near.

An unusually sharp attack was made by the enemy on Blair's approaches this morning, but without effect.

The rebels yesterday threw over into Blair's trenches a copy of the Vicksburgh *Whig* of Saturday, printed on wall paper. It admitted that the cannonading on that morning did much damage among the women and children.

Gen. McArthur's works are being pushed steadily forward. Not an hour, not a minute is lost. This digging is not fortifying but approaching.

Ransom's men have gone forward a rod to-day, amid a concentrated fire from the rebel sharpshooters, while a ten-gun fort, just being completed, dug during the week, will probably open fire on the rebels to-morrow. This fort is a horizontal line, ahead of all other works. Logan's approach has entered the large key-fort of the rebels, piercing nearly to the inner base of their intrenchments, and two 30-pound Parrotts have been planted upon the rebel intrenchments, just under the crest, this side, and are doing fearful execution. One last evening silenced a gun of the enemy's which had been annoying Sherman's batteries.

Under cover of these two guns and our sharpshooters, Logan's pioneer corps is cutting a traverse inside the big fort, thus gaining a position from which the reduction of the entire fort must necessarily be effected.

A rebel sergeant escaped into our lines on Saturday, who proved to be one of the two spies sent into Vicksburgh, over a year ago, by Admiral Porter. The other was hung, and this one enlisted, and has served the rebels faithfully up to this time, to avoid the same fate. He has of late had charge of a sapping and mining party, and seems well posted in regard to the position of the enemy's works. He says their redoubts and bastions are all undermined, with trains laid ready to be fired the moment we gain possession of them. The rebels also have sewers and pitfalls covering the ways by which our troops must approach the city. He says they have provisions to last from ten to fifteen days longer, and plenty of ammunition with the exception of caps, and have lately been casting ordnance. According to his story, and our officers are disposed to believe it, it is a moral impossibility for Vicksburgh to hold out over a fortnight longer.

The Chicago batteries, A, E and H, under command of Maj. Taylor, are doing some effective work. Some of the very best firing along the line is done by them.

Lieut. Hill, of McAllister's battery, who was thought to be mortally wounded a few days ago, is recovering, which is considered a miracle.

Capt. Barrell, of Taylor's old battery, has returned from cleaning out the enemy at Richmond and driving them beyond the Tensas, and goes to the front.

Gen. Ransom is quite ill.

The following casualties have occurred in the last forty-eight hours: Wm. H. Eddy, Co. A, Forty-fourth Illinois, shot through the head, in Logan's works; Chas. R. Burnett, Thirty-first Illinois, killed on picket duty on Saturday night.

There is a general feeling this morning along the lines, among intelligent and influential officers, that though an immediate crisis is not as probable as on Saturday, yet that Vicksburgh will be ours before the 4th of July. No one is willing to put it off a day beyond that time.

Rear of Vicksburgh, Tuesday, June 23, via Cairo, Monday, June 29, 1863.

The indications are that the great struggle is at hand. Skirmishing has occurred along our rear and front every day and night since my last.

The Fourth Iowa cavalry, day before yesterday, had a severe skirmish with rebel cavalry, near Bridgeport Ferry. They held their ground, although attacked by superior numbers.

Night before last a picket of some 300 was cut off and captured by the rebels near Bear Creek, seven miles from Snyder's Bluff.

In the recent attack on the transports at Cypress Bend, the *Prima Donna* received twenty-two shots—one in the boiler disables her.

Last night the rebels made a sortie on the left, and were repulsed with heavy loss.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

Chickasaw Bayou, June 24, via Cairo, June 29.

On the extreme right Gen. Steele has been establishing a battery of 8 and 10-inch Dahlgren and Parrott guns, obtained from steamer *Cincinnati* which the rebels recently sunk. This battery is planted on a bluff next to the river, and commands in direct range of the Court-house. It is expected to open this A. M., and must necessarily do the rebels some damage. The fight on Big Black yesterday was conducted on our side by the forces under Osterhaus. I have only time to say that the result is a glorious victory for the Federal arms. Our loss was light, but the rebels suffered terribly. We had every advantage of position and raked them with shells and musketry. The result surprises no one here. It will only serve to convince the people North that Grant's position is impregnable from the rear. The rebels will not renew the attack. All quiet to-day in that direction.

There is intelligence at Grant's headquarters this morning, of a mutiny in progress in Vicksburgh, probably reliable.

The Fourth Iowa cavalry, day before yesterday at Bridgeport Ferry, was savagely attacked by the enemy in force. They stood their ground and made their carbines tell seriously among the rebels.

Dispatches to the Chicago Times.

Our working parties in front of Gen. Herron's position on the extreme left met with a sharp resistance in endeavoring to establish a battery in advance. After an hour's skirmishing, in which we had several wounded, the guns were finally planted.

A reconnoissance from Haines' Bluff, under Gen. Washburne, could find no reconnoitering parties of the rebels thrown forward.

An advance of cavalry, under Maj. Grant Wilson, entered Mechanicsville, and drove off twice their number of rebel horsemen, capturing twelve prisoners and thirty horses. They brought in a herd of 400 horses and 200 mules, which had been gathered for Johnston's army. Several thousand bushels of corn were also destroyed.

The best information states that Johnston is concentrating at Canton with 12,000 men. He is believed to be preparing for an advance on Memphis or Port Hudson. Not a fear is entertained of his efforts in this direction.

An intelligent deserter from Vicksburgh says that the rebels are using powder from our unexploded shells, Gen. Pemberton paying $6 a pound for it. Mortar shells are being cast also from our fragments. The men are on one-third rations, and complaining. Two regiments are said to have laid down their arms in mutiny. On receiving assurance from Gen. Pemberton and Johnston would attack next day, they retook their muskets.

Memphis, Saturday, June 27.

On the 24th it was reported that Johnston was at Chickasaw Bayou with his army, and only seven miles from our lines.

On the 25th Gen. Grant issued an order, which was read to his troops, to the effect that Port Hudson was captured, with 8,000 prisoners.

When the *Champion* left a battle was raging with fury between Johnston and Osterhaus at the Big Black and Champion Hills. It is reported that Johnston had 50,000 men, and is being reinforced.

In the direction of Snyder's Bluff the rebels attempted to cut their way out on Monday, but were repulsed. On Tuesday morning the rebels turned loose about 600 horses and mules into our lines. Most of them are nearly dead with starvation. On the same day a large number of cats and dogs were thrown into the rifle pits.

On the arrival of the *Champion*, she was taken into custody of Federal officers, it is said for violation of maritime law.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

REBEL REPORTS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, July 2.

The flag of truce steamer *New-York* has arrived.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of July 1, has the following:

Jackson, Monday, June 29.

Advices from Vicksburgh just received report no change in regard to the state of affairs. On the night of the 21st, the enemy sprung a mine to blow up an angle of our works. The effort was a complete failure, and killed a number of their own men.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* of the 16th, 18th and 23d has been received.

The *Citizen* says: "For 28 days an incessant shower of shells has rained upon the city. The lowest estimate places the number at 1,000. On Tuesday, while we were working off the edition of our paper, a 13-inch shell passed through the office, scattering our cases and type. Yet no one was injured."

One of the enemy's gunboats is fast aground below the city. A number of transports, loaded with troops, have come down within the past few days. The enemy has been firing incendiary shells for three days, but no damage has been done.

Maj. Headley, of Arkansas, commanding the water battery, and Maj. Martin, of the Twenty-sixth Louisiana, were killed last Sunday. Col. M. Lauria, of the Twenty-seventh Louisiana, was severely wounded.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* confirms the news of the heavy bombarding of Saturday, and says our loss is comparatively nothing.

All now feel that Gen. Johnston will arrive in time. The general tone of the editorial of the *Citizen* is cheerful. The paper is printed on wall paper.

Gen. Parsons' battery at Cypress Creek, 20 miles below Napoleon, fired on five transports loaded with troops on Tuesday, crippling them badly. The troops landed and attempted to storm our batteries, but were driven back.

Jackson, Monday, June 29.

Official dispatches from Gen. Dick Taylor, dated Alexandria, June 26, says he stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet, with unloaded guns, the enemy's position at Berwick's Bay. The loss in killed and wounded is not known.

The same dispatches say that the enemy's position at Thibodeaux was also carried, but by whom is not stated. It is thought to have been done by Gen. Walker.

This gives us the command of the Mississippi above New-Orleans, and enables us to cut off Banks' supplies.

Lieut. Wilson, with a volunteer party, captured Capt. Manners and an entire party of 50 men, after killing 4, who had burned a train of cars at Brookhaven, a few days since.

Mississippi Summit, Monday, June 29.

The New-Orleans *Daily True Delta*, of the 24th, reports that a fight took place at Lafourche Crossing on the 23d. The National force engaged was six regiments. The Confederates charged and captured a National battery and prisoners, but reported the loss of 53 killed, including Col. Walker, of the Second Texas regiment, who was buried under a flag of truce. The Confederates retired while the enemy was waiting for reinforcements to pursue them.

A gentleman from Pascagoula reports the capture of the Nineteenth Connecticut regiment and two batteries from New-Orleans.

Our pickets are near Algiers, opposite New-Orleans.

From New-Orleans.

AFFAIRS AT PORT HUDSON—THE BATTLE AT LAFOURCHE.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, June 24.

Since my last the army at Port Hudson has not been idle, and in my next I hope to record the fall of this persistent rebel stronghold. Last Wednesday the rebel commander, Gen. Gardner, sent out a flag of truce, asking Gen. Banks to come and bring off his dead, if he had men enough. Gen. Banks sent, of course, and brought out one hundred and seventeen. These were nearly all we had killed or mortally wounded. The enemy had a private place under their works from which they issued and brought in our wounded who had crawled up to and then rolled in the ditch to keep out of the shower of balls. This accounts for the large number of our dead in their possession. Before this reaches you I hope the third, successful, assault will have taken place. The men are all in fine spirits and very confident of success, as is everybody else.

The rebel force which was at Plaquemine was under the command of Col. Major, instead of Gen. Taylor. After having stolen all they wanted at Plaquemine they passed down the river to Donaldsonville, which is at the outlet of Bayou Lafourche; here leaving the river and keeping out of range of the guns from our fort, they passed down the bayou and endeavored to surprise our small force at Lafourche, crossing on the Opelousas Railroad.

We were, however, prepared for them, and they were repulsed. But after awaiting for a more thorough organization, our forces, consisting of part of the Twenty-sixth Connecticut and the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York, concentrated, Sunday evening, and in a severe engagement the rebels were thoroughly whipped, losing 119 killed and wounded, while our loss was 8 killed and 15 wounded. Lieut.-Col. Walker, of one of the Texas regiments, was killed. They retreated back up the bayou, and there is but little reason to doubt that we shall gobble the whole crowd. Gen. Emery is thoroughly posted as regards the importance of this movement, and has sent the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts up to Donaldsonville to head them off in that direction, while he has sent another regiment to Brashear City to reinforce the garrison there, and the Seventh Vermont and Fifteenth Maine, just arrived from Pensacola, are gone out on the Opelousas road. The plan is perfect, and if we fail to take them all prisoners it will not be the fault of the General in command.

Both the Twenty-sixth Connecticut and the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York did excellently last Sunday.

The city is on the *qui vive* for news, and well-known secesh were eagerly expressing their entirely visionary hopes that the Confeds would soon have possession of New-Orleans again; but we have not been idle since we have been here, and to-day New-Orleans is one of the best fortified places, for one so much surrounded by swamp, of any in the United States, and our sloops-of-war lying in the stream are something a cause of fear no doubt.

H. M. P.

Democratic Meeting at Concord.

Concord, N. H., Thursday, July 2.

Gen. Franklin Pierce will preside and speak at the Democratic Mass Convention which meets in this city July 4. The following speakers are announced: Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana; Amasa J. Parker, George F. Comstock, Peter Cagger, Sidney Webster, of New-York; Bion Bradbury, of Maine; C. M. Ingersoll, of Connecticut; Caleb Cushing, George B. Loring and R. S. Spofford, of Massachusetts. Other distinguished gentlemen have been invited and are expected to be present. There are to be fireworks and decorations. Appearances indicate a great crowd.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Wednesday, July 1.

Jobbers are doing a large business in groceries. Large sales are being made of Eastern syrup and sugar, at extreme rates.

Liquors are in request. June butter, received via the Isthmus, is at 27½c.@30c. Nails $5 ℔ 100 ℔s.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

Further Details of the Struggle of Wednesday.

THE FIGHTING YESTERDAY.

General Meade Steadily Gaining upon the Enemy.

Gallant Behavior of the Eleventh Army Corps.

REPORTS FROM COLUMBIA, PENN.

Columbia, Penn., Thursday, July 2.

The battle opened yesterday morning, by severe skirmishing. The First and Eleventh corps, supported by Pleasanton's cavalry and artillery, engaged with Ewell's forces, near Gettysburgh, toward Bendersville. The fight continued throughout the day, with variable results.

The battle was renewed this morning, and continued up to 4 o'clock, our forces gaining upon the rebels when our messenger left the field. Since 5 o'clock, the firing has been much heavier and more rapid, pertaining to a general engagement.

Gen. Lee's forces are said to be concentrated four miles northeast of Gettysburgh. This afternoon Sedgwick's corps is reported pressing upon the rear of the enemy. The Second army corps is moving up from Hanover this morning.

The reported burning of Gettysburgh by the rebels is unfounded; only two buildings were destroyed by shell in the suburbs.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Harrisburgh, Thursday, July 2.

Official intelligence states that 6,000 rebel prisoners have been taken yesterday and to-day, and that 2,400 have already reached Baltimore.

The battle at Gettysburgh to-day was fierce and bloody, and, from all I can gather, the rebellion has received its mortal wound. Cannon, small arms and the field are among the trophies.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Friday, July 3—1 A. M.

The Baltimore *American* has the following account from Gettysburgh, in addition to the ones previously telegraphed:

"Maj. Bumgarten and another officer of the Staff of Maj.-Gen. Reynolds arrived here yesterday, from Gettysburgh, with the body of Maj.-Gen. Reynolds.

From Maj. Rumgarten we learn some interesting particulars of the battle, and are happy to be able to say it closed for the day with the army of Gen. Meade in the most advantageous position, either for attack or defence. Nearly all the remaining divisions of our army reached the field shortly after the firing ceased for the day.

At 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning the First and Eleventh army corps reached Gettysburgh, entering the east side of town, and marching directly through to the west side, the cavalry force of the enemy galloping back as we advanced.

On passing out of the west end of the town, the enemy was observed advancing rapidly from the Chambersburgh Turnpike in line of battle toward the town, evidently endeavoring to hold an advantageous position commanding the town.

The First corps, under Gen. Reynolds, which was in the advance, pushed forward at double-quick, to secure an advantageous position. The enemy, under Longstreet and Hill, advanced steadily, and in a few minutes a heavy fire, both of artillery and musketry, was opened along the whole Federal and rebel lines.

The Eleventh army corps, under Gen. Howard, was also soon in position, and for a time quite a heavy battle raged. Several charges were made by the enemy to dislodge our forces, all of which were unsuccessful.

At 3 o'clock the enemy massed his entire forces, and endeavored to turn our right wing. Gen. Reynolds advanced to meet them, and a heavy infantry fight ensued, in which both suffered severely, volley after volley of musketry being poured into the opposing columns with deadly effect.

In this charge Maj.-Gen. Reynolds fell mortally wounded, and died soon after being conveyed to Gettysburgh. He was, as usual, leading his corps, and in the thickest of the fight.

Gen. Paul, commanding the Third brigade of the First army corps, was also killed on the field, and Cols. Wistar and Stone were severely wounded and taken prisoners. The field between the contending armies was strewn with dead and wounded, and it is said the enemy suffered fully as heavily as we, though it is not known what was their loss in officers.

The effort to flank our right wing entirely failed, and we held the prominent and commanding position for which the struggle was made at the close of the fight, which ceased for the day at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

At this time two more corps of Gen. Meade's army reached the field, and during the night the main body of our army was in position to meet any demonstrations that the enemy might make in the morning, or to advance on him as the Commanding General might decide.

The First army corps nobly maintained its position against the effort to flank its right, and scarcely faltered for a moment when its gallant commander fell, under a murderous fire of the enemy.

A great and decisive battle was considered imminent, and, notwithstanding our severe loss in officers, the advantages of the day were considered as decidedly with our forces.

The army was in fine condition, full of enthusiasm for the coming battle, and confident of success. Gen. Meade had also, it was thought, concentrated his forces to a greater extent than the enemy, a large portion of whose army was still scattered up through the Cumberland Valley.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Some gentlemen connected with the Press, who arrived here last evening from Gettysburgh, having left before daylight in the morning, represent the condition of affairs at the close of the fight Wednesday evening to have been still more favorable and promising of successful issue than the previous information we had received.

They state the rebels had held Gettysburgh for some time previous to the approach of our army, and had not only occupied, but had commenced fortifying the hills west of the town, where they proposed to check our advance toward Chambersburgh and the mouth of the Cumberland Valley.

The movement of Gen. Reynolds, and the rapidity with which he advanced after entering the east end of the town, took them somewhat by surprise, and he soon obtained a prominent position, which the rebels were fortifying. The fighting through the balance of the day was a futile attempt on their part to regain this important position, from which they were frequently repulsed.

Early in the afternoon both Longstreet and Hill combined their forces for a grand effort to turn our right flank, when Gen. Howard's Eleventh corps, which broke at Chancellorsville, dashed in to regain their lost laurels, and most nobly did they repulse these two veteran corps of the rebel army.

The repulse was so complete that no further attempt was made by the enemy during the balance of the day, and night closed in with our holding the position chosen by the enemy to give us battle from.

The Third and Twelfth army corps also came on the field after the last repulse of the enemy, but owing to the fall of Gen. Reynolds, and the lateness of the hour, as well as the exhaustion of the men, and the desire to take care of the wounded, it was determined not to push the enemy for a renewal of the conflict.

When our informant left the field yesterday (Thursday) morning, Gen. Meade had arrived, and the main body of our army was in position, and ready to push the enemy so soon as day should dawn.

Gettysburgh is just twenty-five miles east of Chambersburgh, over a fine rolling country most of the way, which will doubtless be the scene of the great battles of the rebel invasion.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

TEXAS.

A CURIOUS STORY FROM CHIHUAHUA.

Correspondence of the Houston Telegraph.

San Antonio, Texas, Tuesday, May 12, 1863.

Last evening an express arrived from Eagle Pass to a gentleman in this city, with the following important intelligence. I can vouch for its being perfectly reliable:

On the 28th of March an express arrived in Chihuahua, from Acting Governor Orney, of New-Mexico, to Gov. Ferrares, of Chihuahua, with a request that he meet him (Orney) at El Paso, on the 5th day of April, for the purpose of arranging with him for the occupation of the State by Federal troops. To which Gov. Ferrares replied that his official duties would prevent his meeting Gov. Orney in El Paso, but would be pleased to see him in Chihuahua. On the 14th of March another express arrived in Chihuahua, with a communication to Gov. Ferrares, from Acting-Gov. Orney, in which he stated that he had received orders from President Lincoln to give protection to the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to do so effectually he would have to occupy both the States with United States troops.

It yet remains to be seen against what they are going to protect them—probably the French.

JOHN L. BRYANT, Captain P. A. C. S.

[The acting Governor of New-Mexico is W. F. M. Arny, not *Orney*.—Ed. Times.]

AN IRON-CLAD IN GALVESTON.

The gunboat *Caddo* was successfully launched at Galveston, Texas, early in May. This vessel has been built with great dispatch by Capt. Carter, Confederate States navy, Naval Engineer, and her future commander. It is claimed for her all the excellencies of the gunboats that have gone before her, with many of their defects remedied and sundry late improvements added. She is all new and built of oak, her walls are said to be four feet thick, and then this is said to be mailed with iron. Her ram is of the most formidable character. She will carry four heavy guns. A good part of her machinery is now on her, and as soon as she is mailed she will be ready for the service.

FRACTIONAL CONFEDERATE NOTES.

From the Charleston Mercury, June 16.

Fractional Confederate Treasury notes of the denomination of fifty cents will soon be issued by the Treasury Department. The paper bears the medallion portrait of the President of the Confederate States in the centre, and the figures "fifty" at each end. The money will be issued at the rate of twenty-five thousand or more per day, until the amount limited by law is issued. This is the first fractional currency issued by the Confederate States, and there is no provision for any other of a fractional denomination.

EXECUTION OF NEGROES.

From the Lynchburgh Republican, June 23.

The negroes of Gen. Dillard, convicted of his murder, five in number, were hung at Amherst Courthouse yesterday.

Lieut. Reed of the Tacony.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that Uncle Sam has put his grappling irons on this precious specimen of Southern chivalry, and put an end, we hope, to his career of piracy, the public may like to know a few more particulars concerning him. It may be remembered that he was second in command of the pirate ship the *Florida*, under Capt. Maffit, his step-father, who, together like ocean bandits, have plundered and burned so many vessels, and among the number the ship *Jacob Bell*, on her return voyage from China last Winter.

It was not enough for these two ocean ruffians to destroy that noble ship and her valuable cargo; but they must act out their real character still further, and rob of their all helpless ladies thus thrown unfortunately in their power. One of the ladies thus ruthlessly despoiled by Lieut. Reed, was Mrs. W., a sister of one of our most estimable citizens, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., of this City. Mrs. W. was on her return home from China in poor health on board the *Jacob Bell*, when captured by the *Florida*. Under the orders of Lieut. Reed, the trunks and packages of Mrs. W. were broken open and plundered of their contents—wardrobe, wearing apparel, silver spoons, and other silver plate, heir-looms in her father's family for many years, marked with her initials—table-cloths, bed linen, supplies very needful to their personal comfort on a long voyage; cases of claret, sweetmeats and other effects, including a box of rare and beautiful China, given to Mrs. W. by a friend in that country. All these articles of personal comfort and value were carried off at one fell swoop into the wardroom of the *Florida* before the eyes of Mrs. W., by this ocean freebooter. This is one chapter in the history of Lieut. Reed. If a criminal could blush for shame to treat a lady thus, he might have abundant occasion. We hope the authorities at Portland will watch him closely.

VINDEX.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Thursday, July 2.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, July 3, 1863: Nos. 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143 and 144.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, July 1.

The steamer *Freeborn*, Capt. Squires, arrived here to-day from New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The best way to avoid sunstrokes is to have a hat properly constructed, neat-fitting and made up of material best adapted to throw off the burning rays of the sun. Such hats may be obtained at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, where one of the most splendid assortment of hats and caps in the City may be found, which, in style and prise, stand unrivaled. Parties in search of the best, must remember Knox, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"Somnambulism"—Second Sight.—Seeing from the Stomach—Psychic Phenomena—Somniloquence—The Senses—The Soul not dependent on the Body—A Perilous Night Walk—On a Liberty Pole—Writing Sermons in Sleep—Clairvoyance—In the July *Phrenological Journal.* 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. Fowler & Wells, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.—Here Nature is clothed in her most attractive garb, and woods, glens, brooks and flowers, each contributes its part to make it a delightful spot for all.—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

July 1—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Frey, New-York; Leon Pierre, Paris; F. L. Hilberg, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Lippincott and daughter, James Dundas and servant, Mrs. and Miss Bohlen and servant, Philadelphia; Mrs. R. G. Moulton, A. J. and E. T. Moulton, Damstadt; N. Perelli, Miss Haldeman and servant, Philadelphia; Mrs. L. H. Sys, J. M. Mackay, J. Mitchell, New-York; Mrs. Thomas Waller, Eng.; W. Benjamin, E. Marshall, Herbert Taylor, M. Major, A. Henschel, John Negasponte, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. G. S. D. Hautoille, A. Perez, Panama; J. S. Gilbert, St. John, N. B.; A. Duncan, Scotland; P. Fachori, A. Fabbricotti and servant, New-York; W. Young, Mrs. A. Brown, Baltimore; W. M. Ellis, London; Mrs. Irvine and daughter, New-York; Henry Van Wart, Jr., and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Barter, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. W. M. Barton, Camden, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Y. Gonzales, Spain; J. Young, H. C. R. Beecher, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Cameron, New-York; Sami Gunn, Mr. Ferguson, R. Walker, Toronto; P. M. Tait, Eng.; G. Lockhart, E. Lame, Lewis Schiele, New-York; W. Kennedy, Toronto; J. Ramirez, Cuba; S. A. Conner, do.; Jose Cortada, Havana; Thos. Cringan, Montreal; A. Dupasquier, New-York; Mrs. Grove, Eng.; Mme. Dieden, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hoyt and servant, Mrs. F. Worden, two sons, child and nurse, M. Solis, Mrs. R. Henry, New-York; J. Castel, Venezuela; C. Garcia, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Goldman, five children and servant, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. F. Strauss and child, do.; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Tinker, three children and two servants, Mrs. A. P. Aspinwall and daughter, Pittsburgh; M. Gemmell, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. E. Davis, Eng.; A. B. McCreery and nephew, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. Middleton, Brooklyn; P. Badetty, Le Grand Lockwood, Jr., John T. Farish, H. W. Field, New-York; George Moore, Eng.; George Jones, A. Smith, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Phalon, Miss Phalon, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Cox, Jersey City; R. C. Gromey and child, Eng.; C. E. Milnor, New-York; D. Escauraiza and friend, Cuba; M. B. Jenkins and servant, Eng.; Rev. E. R. Beadle, P. H. Wallace, C. Holland, C. A. Bulkley, George Buckham, Mrs. G. W. Wright, Mrs. Mary Tood, C. W. Wolfe, New-York; J. K. Caird, Scotland; J. Nerinjer, Cuba; E. Suarez, Mexico; E. Sageret, M. Bourbeau, Paris; P. Blasinger, New-York; C. Butler, New-Orleans; W. Dickson and servant, Galt, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Reckie, two children and nurse, Montreal; F. W. Jones, New-York; Mrs. Lereving, St. Louis; T. Barbour, Washington; G. M. Woodruff, Littlefield, Conn.; Mr and Mrs. Fontanels, Spain; J. B. Murray, New-York; George B. English, Mr and Mrs. John Elliott, two children and servant, New York; R. Ernst, Switzerland; H. C. Riley, New-York; Mrs. S. H. Gaynor and two children, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Hasluck and child, Miss Hasluck, Birmingham; W. Borda, Cuba; M. Senior, Curacoa; J. G. Batterson, J. Goodwin, Jr., Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Burr, Mrs. Scott, Miss Riblet, Mr. Williams, New-York; Capt. Seymour, Capt. Viner, Grenadier Guards; H. Waldron, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fitzgibbon and child, T. W. Hendee, T. Magoun, J. Green, J. J. Hodel, Maryland; F. Gunther, Toronto; L. F. Fabre, New-Orleans; A. Decar, Paris. Specie, $159,446.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Gen. Burnside, from Newbern, N. C.—Major Folsom, Paymaster U. S. A.; Capt. Fowle, 43d Massachusetts; Capt. Tyler, do.; Lieut. Holloch, 96th New-York; Lieut. Kersey, 3d New-York Artillery; Lieut. Field, do.; Lieut. Lehman, do.; Lieut. Landen, 8th Massachusetts; W. Fisher, George Gage, Chas. Pittman, G. M. Parkinseb, Mr. Harris and lady, D. C. Fisher, J. L. Filmore, Henry Wade, 81st New-York; Capt. Doane, U. S. Hussar; A. C. Monery and lady, S. H. Bell, M. Nelson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 32 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon rises.. 9 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 17 | Gov. Island..10 06 | Hell Gate..11 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Neptune, Atkins, Port Royal, Arthur Leary.

Ships Harvest Queen, Huldrusson, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; St. Paul, Crowell, Shanghai, J. C. Jewett; Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Bradford, Cables, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Anfetrite, (Aust.,) ——, Cork, Holmboe & Balchen.

Brigs Agile, (Br.,) Nelson, Ponce, P. R., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Vidar, (Norw.,) Larsen, Rio Janeiro, Holmboe & Balchen; Anna Maunce, (Br.,) Main, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Isabella, (Br.,) Holden, Cork, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; H. F. Colthurst, (Br.,) Brown, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Mischief, (Br.,) Olephant, Tampico, M. Echeverra & Co.

Schooners Bellona, Baldwin, Norwich; Henry May, Hoover, Boston, Van Brunt & Slaght; Pallas, Pendleton, Portland, Me.; W. S. Brown & Co.; Boundbrook, Perry, Portsmouth, W. S. Brown & Co.; T. H. Thompson, Baker, Augusta, Me., W. D. Mangum; Fearnot, (Br.,) Hilton, New Plymouth, J. Eneas; Harriet, (Br.,) Peitch, Nassau, L. Benjamin; Nelson, (Br.,) Watt, Cow Bay, C. B., Brett, Son & Co.; Vandalia, Cates, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Indian Queen, Whitley, Halifax, Thos. James; Laura M. Mangum, Hayden, Nantucket, J. & T. Pearsall; Wm. Cousins, (Br.,) Bell, St. Johns, P. R., A. C. Rossiere & Co.; Cyclone, Welch, Havana; Josephine R. Small, Santa Martha, McLean & Kints.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Detroit, Teal, Washington, D. C., 45 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Gen. Burnside, Wilcox, Newbern, N. C., June 29, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left U. S. steamer Dudley Buck, for New-York next day.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer New-York, Fultz, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Ellen Sears, (new, 965 tons,) Bartlett, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Harriet Stevens, Corbett, Sagua June 24, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Caroline E. Kelly, for Boston.

Bark Atlantic, (Br., of Liverpool,) Campbell, Liverpool 52 ds., with coal, Arkell, Tufts & Co. In lat. 43 40, lon. 49, passed a number of icebergs.

Bark Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall June 17, with hides and wool to J. F. Joy.

Bark Mary Annah, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Matthews, Trinidad de Cuba June 15, with sugar to Simes, Chase & Co.

Brig Maggie McNeill, (of P. E. I.,) McDonald, Arecibo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Tynes & Smith. June 28, off Hatteras, was boarded by a U. S. gunboat.

Brig Time, Faulkner, Matamoras 30 ds., with hides and cotton to J. H. Woodhouse.

Brig Abby P. Fenno, (of St. John, N. B.,) Mussels, Manzanilla June 18, with sugar, cedar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Fordenskjold, (Norw.,) Olsen, Newcastle 9 ds., with coal to order. In lat. 41, lon. 68, was spoken by a U. S. gunboat, propeller, and subsequently by another—both unknown. Had heavy W. and W. N. W. weather most of the passage; stove bulwarks and split sails.

Schr. Henry P. Simmons, Hand, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal, bound to Hudson.

Schr. William H. Deputy, Davis, Albany, with lumber for Providence.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Kelly, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Brilliant, Fish, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Michigan, Marshall, Elizabethport, for Charlestown.

Schr. Flora, Hale, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Dahlia, Chase, Albany, with lumber, for Boston.

Schr. Dwina, (Br.,) McKenzie, North Joggins, N. S., 11 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Isabella, (Br.,) Whitman, Cape Casco 10 ds., with fish to J. Whitman.

Schr. Astrea, Cassady, Eastport 10 ds., with plaster to W. Tompkins, of Newark.

Schr. Maracaibo, Healy, Portland, Me., 4 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. W. D. Cargill, Dibble, Albany, with lumber for Providence.

Schr. Arctic, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Willard, Elethura 6 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas. 25th ult., lat. 27, lon. 77, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Virginia. In lat. 31, lon. 74, was boarded by U. S. steamer San Jacinto.

Schr. D. Holmes, Holes, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Leland, Norfolk 3 ds., with mdse. to P. Flanigan.

Schr. Flight, Gibbs, Somerset, in ballast.

Schr. Florence, Small, Norwich, in ballast.

Schr. J. L. Day, Hill, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Rescue, Brown, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Henry Clay, Delano, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. James Neilson, Burt, Taunton, in ballast.

Schr. T. J. Tull, Cooper, Newport, with molasses.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

BELOW—1 bark.

Sailed.

Steamships Melbourne and Ellen S. Terry.

Ships Philadelphia, Antelope, Statesman, Jeremiah Thompson, Oder.

Barks Adventurer, Non-Intervento, Immanuel, Avon, Jane Alice, A. Brewster, Dienstag, Powhatan, Royal Sovereign.

Brigs Clara, Louisa, Morning Star, Maria, Lilly Dale, and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 2.—Arr. U. S. steamers Montgomery and Cherokee, and bark Amy, from a cruise. Also, brigs Mecosta, Cienfuegos; Times, Gonaives.

Spoken, &c.

Sally—Br. brig, of Stockton, for Quebec, June 11, lat. 45 15, lon. 39 48.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua 24th ult., brig Manlius, for New-York in 3 ds.; Ben Dunning, from Philadelphia, discg.; Br. schr. Horace E. Bell, for New-York, ldg.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and far superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the
UNITED STATES.

FOR SALE
1,500 DOZEN
SCOTCH ALE.
ALSO, 50 BARRELS
DAVE JONES' OLD
BOURBON WHISKY,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT M. S. FRIEND'S,
No. 4 Dey-st.,
Up stairs.

RUBIA MILLS,
Nos. 353 and 355 Washington-st.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CORNS, BUNIONS, bad nails, tender feet, &c., should have them skilfully treated by Dr. BRIGGS, practical chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway; or procure his Alleviator, of druggists or by mail, at 25 and 50 cents per box. For inflamed bunions, festered corns, ingrowing nails, etc., Dr. BRIGGS' curative should be used. Sold by druggists and sent by mail at 50 cents and $1 per box. Ye corn-afflicted, bunion-tormented and toe-nail sufferers, give these remedies a trial and walk with ease.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of Health. "But how?" you ask
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the Stomach, and sustain
The Nerves, the servants of the brain.
The Liver keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day.
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the inner man,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"Hostetter's Bitters," we reply,
Is Health's supreme protection—try!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air.
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For *artificial aid* she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*:
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the surest antidote.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTER.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
Hostetter's Bitters—medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, seasickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by respectable druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

New-York Office, No. 428 Broadway.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH

Demonstrations of Joe Johnston in the Rear.

An Attack on Gen. Osterhaus at the Big Black.

The Enemy Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

Progress of Our Approaches to the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

Up to yesterday skirmishing has been going on along the whole line of our rear front, or rather that portion of it from Snyder's Bluff to the Big Black Railroad crossing. There being every indication of a fight imminent, the rear front was put in order to resist an assault.

During the night before we lost a picket of 300 near Bear Creek, seven miles from Snyder's Bluff. On the same day the Fourth Iowa cavalry was attacked by a superior force of rebel cavalry on Bridgeport Ferry road. They were repulsed after a hard fight.

Yesterday, OSTERHAUS was attacked at Big Black. A severe battle ensued. The rebels fought with great obstinacy and spirit, and were, after a long engagement, repulsed with great slaughter.

The guns of the *Cincinnati* have been removed by Gen. STEELE, and put in position in a land battery. They opened this morning.

A fleet of transports, coming down with ordnance and commissary stores, was fired into at Cypress Bend 1 day before yesterday.

The *Prima Donna* received twenty-two shots, and was disabled. The *Kentucky* towed her down. JAS. THOMPSON, Clerk of Quartermaster at Helena, was killed by a 6-pound shot on the *Kentucky*.

The rebels had six 6-pounder guns. The gunboats drove them off. The fleet came through safe.

NEWS RECEIVED IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 2.

The Vicksburgh correspondent of the *Democrat* says that the conduct of the troops during the operations in LOGAN's front, on the 25th, was very brilliant. As soon as the mine exploded, the Forty-fifth Illinois, led by Col. MALTBIE, rushed into the breach and planted the flag amid a terrific fire from the enemy. Lieut.-Col. SMITH was shot through the head, and cannot possibly recover. Maj. FISK fell with a ball through the heart, before the third shot he had received. A number of line officers of this regiment are understood to be among the killed and wounded. The Twenty-fifth, Forty-fifth, Thirty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-third and Fifty-sixth Illinois, and Seventeenth Ohio, participated in the assault. Gen. LEGGETT, in immediate command of the assaulting force, was slightly wounded. After the entrance into the fort was effected, the fighting was principally done with hand grenades, which had a terrible effect on the crowded and demoralized rebels. Lieut.-Col. RIVES, commanding the Thirty-first Illinois, and Maj. BRADLEY, commanding the Twentieth Illinois, are among the wounded.

TELEGRAMS TO THE WESTERN PRESS.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, June 22,
Via CAIRO, June 29, 1863.

I have just returned from a tour of inspection along SHERMAN's and MCPHERSON's front. SHERMAN is still creeping up to the left. BLAIR's division is sapping it at three points. Gen. GILES SMITH is on the left, Gen. EWING in front, and Gen. LIGHTBURN on the right. In each of these approaches the same breastworks serve for the rebels and for us. Gen. BROCKLAND, of TUTTLE's division, is also approaching very near.

An unusually sharp attack was made by the enemy on BLAIR's approaches this morning, but without effect.

The rebels yesterday threw over into BLAIR's trenches a copy of the Vicksburgh *Whig* of Saturday, printed on wall paper. It admitted that the cannonading on that morning did much damage among the women and children.

Gen. MCARTHUR's works are being pushed steadily forward. Not an hour, not a minute is lost. This digging is not fortifying but approaching.

RANSOM's men have gone forward a rod to-day, amid a concentrated fire from the rebel sharpshooters, while a ten-gun fort, just being completed, dug during the week, will probably open fire on the rebels to-morrow. This fort is a horizontal line, ahead of all other works. LOGAN's approach has entered the large key-fort of the rebels, piercing nearly to the inner base of their intrenchments, and two 30-pound Parrotts have been planted upon the rebel intrenchments, just under the crest this side, and are doing fearful execution. One last evening silenced a gun of the enemy's which had been annoying SHERMAN's batteries.

Under cover of these two guns and our sharpshooters, LOGAN's pioneer corps is cutting a traverse inside the big fort, thus gaining a position from which the reduction of the entire fort must necessarily be effected.

A rebel sergeant escaped into our lines on Saturday, who proved to be one of the two spies sent into Vicksburgh, over a year ago, by Admiral PORTER. The other was hung, and this one enlisted, and has served the rebels faithfully up to this time, to avoid the same fate. He has of late had charge of a sapping and mining party, and seems well posted in regard to the position of the enemy's words. He says their redoubts and bastions are all undermined, with trains laid ready to be fired the moment we gain possession of them. The rebels also have sewers and pitfalls covering the ways by which our troops must approach the city. He says they have provisions to last from ten to fifteen days longer, and plenty of ammunition with the exception of caps, and have lately been casting ordnance. According to his story, and our officers are disposed to believe it, it is a moral impossibility for Vicksburgh to hold out over a fortnight longer.

The Chicago batteries, A, E and H, under command of Maj. TAYLOR, are doing some effective work. Some of the very best firing along the line is done by them.

Lieut. HILL, of McAllister's battery, who was thought to be mortally wounded a few days ago, is recovering, which is considered a miracle.

Capt. BARRELL, of Taylor's old battery, has returned from cleaning out the enemy at Richmond and driving them beyond the Tensas, and goes to the front.

Gen. RANSOM is quite ill.

The following casualties have occurred in the last forty-eight hours: WM. H. EDDY, Co. A, Forty-fourth Illinois, shot through the head, in Logan's works; CHAS. R. BURNETT, Thirty-first Illinois, killed on picket duty on Saturday night.

There is a general feeling this morning along the lines, among intelligent and influential officers, that though an immediate crisis is not as probable as on Saturday, yet that Vicksburgh will be ours before the 4th of July. No one is willing to put it off a day beyond that time.

REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Tuesday, June 23,
via CAIRO, Monday, June 29, 1863.

The indications are that the great struggle is at hand. Skirmishing has occurred along our rear and front every day and night since my last.

The Fourth Iowa cavalry, day before yesterday, had a severe skirmish with rebel cavalry, near Bridgeport Ferry. They held their ground, although attacked by superior numbers.

Night before last a picket of some 300 was cut off and captured by the rebels near Bear Creek, seven miles from Snyder's Bluff.

In the recent attack on the transports at Cypress Bend, the *Prima Donna* received twenty-two shots—one in the boiler disables her.

Last night the rebels made a sortie on the left, and were repulsed with heavy loss.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, June 24, *via* CAIRO, June 30.

On the extreme right Gen. STEELE has been establishing a battery of 8 and 10-inch Dahlgren and Parrott guns, obtained from steamer *Cincinnati* which the rebels recently sunk. This battery is planted on a bluff near to the river, and commands in direct range of the court-house. It is expected to open this A. M., and will necessarily do the rebels some damage. The fight on Big Black yesterday was conducted on our side by the forces under OSTERHAUS. I have only time to say that the result is a glorious victory for the Federal arms. Our loss was light, but the rebels suffered terribly. We had every advantage of position and raked them with shells and musketry. The result surprises no one here. It will only serve to convince the people North that GRANT's position is impregnable from the rear. The rebels will not renew the attack. All quiet to-day in that direction.

There is intelligence at GRANT's headquarters this morning, of a mutiny in progress in Vicksburgh, probably reliable.

The Fourth Iowa cavalry, day before yesterday at Bridgeport Ferry, was savagely attacked by the enemy in force. They stood their ground and made their carbines tell seriously among the rebels.

Dispatches to the Chicago Times.

Our working parties in front of Gen. HERRON's position on the extreme left met with a sharp resistance in endeavoring to establish a battery in advance. After an hour's skirmishing, in which we had several wounded, the guns were finally planted.

A reconnoissance from Haines' Bluff, under Gen. WASHBURNE, could find no reconnoitering parties of the rebels thrown forward.

An advance of cavalry, under Maj. GRANT WILSON, entered Mechanicsville, and drove off twice their number of rebel horsemen, capturing twelve prisoners and thirty horses. They brought in a herd of 400 horses and 200 mules, which had been gathered for JOHNSTON's army. Several thousand bushels of corn were also destroyed.

The best information states that JOHNSTON is concentrating at Canton with 12,000 men. He is believed to be preparing for an advance on Memphis or Port Hudson. Not a fear is entertained of his efforts in this direction.

An intelligent deserter from Vicksburgh says that the rebels are using powder from our unexploded shells, Gen. PEMBERTON paying $0 a pound for it. Mortar shells are being cast also from our fragments. The men are on one-third rations, and complaining. Two regiments are said to have laid down their arms in mutiny. On receiving assurance from Gen. PEMBERTON and JOHNSTON would attack next day, they retook their muskets.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 27.

On the 24th it was reported that JOHNSTON was at Chickasaw Bayou with his army, and only seven miles from our lines.

On the 25th Gen. GRANT issued an order, which was read to his troops, to the effect that Port Hudson was captured, with 8,00 prisoners.

When the *Champion* left a battle was raging with fury between JOHNSTON and OSTERHAUS at the Big Black and Champion Hills. It is reported that JOHNSTON had 50,000 men, and is being reinforced.

In the direction of Snyder's Bluff the rebels attempted to cut their way out on Monday, but were repulsed. On Tuesday morning the rebels turned loose about 600 horses and mules into our lines. Most of them are nearly dead with starvation. On the same day a large number of cats and dogs were thrown into the rifle pits.

On the arrival of the *Champion*, she was taken into custody of Federal officers, it is said for violation of maritime law.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

REBEL REPORTS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 2.

The flag of truce steamer *New-York* has arrived.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of July 1, has the following:

JACKSON, Monday, June 29.

Advices from Vicksburgh just received report no change in regard to the state of affairs. On the night of the 21st, the enemy sprung a mine to blow up an angle of our works. The effort was a complete failure, and killed a number of their own men.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* of the 16th, 18th and 23d has been received.

The *Citizen* says: "For 28 days an incessant shower of shells has rained upon the city. The lowest estimate places the number at 1,000. On Tuesday, while we were working off the edition of our paper, a 13-inch shell passed through the office, scattering our cases and type. Yet no one was injured."

One of the enemy's gunboats is fast aground below the city. A number of transports, loaded with troops, have come down within the past few days. The enemy has been firing incendiary shells for three days, but no damage has been done.

Maj. HEADLEY, of Arkansas, commanding the water battery, and Maj. MARTIN, of the Twenty-sixth Louisiana, were killed last Sunday. Col. M. LAURIA, of the Twenty-seventh Louisiana, was severely wounded.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* confirms the news of the heavy bombarding of Saturday, and says our loss is comparatively nothing.

All now feel that Gen. JOHNSTON will arrive in time. The general tone of the editorial of the *Citizen* is cheerful. The paper is printed on wall paper.

Gen. PARSONS' battery at Cypress Creek, 20 miles below Napoleon, fired on five transports loaded with troops on Tuesday, crippling them badly. The troops landed and attempted to storm our batteries, but were driven back.

JACKSON, Monday, June 29.

Official dispatches from Gen. DICK TAYLOR, dated Alexandria, June 26, says he stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet, with unloaded guns, the enemy's position at Berwick's Bay. The loss in killed and wounded is not known.

The same dispatches say that the enemy's position at Thibodeaux was also carried, but by whom is not stated. It is thought to have been done by Gen. WALKER.

This gives us the command of the Mississippi above New-Orleans, and enables us to cut off BANKS' supplies.

Lieut. WILSON, with a volunteer party, captured Capt. MANNERS and an entire party of 50 men, after killing 4, who had burned a train of cars at Brookhaven, a few days since.

MISSISSIPPI SUMMIT, Monday, June 29.

The New-Orleans *Daily True Delta*, of the 24th, reports that a fight took place at Lafourche Crossing on the 23d. The National force engaged was six regiments. The Confederates charged and captured a National battery and prisoners, but reported the loss of 53 killed, including Col. WALKER, of the Second Texas regiment, who was buried under a flag of truce. The Confederates retired while the enemy was waiting for reinforcements to pursue them.

A gentleman from Pascagoula reports the capture of the Nineteenth Connecticut regiment and two batteries from New-Orleans.

Our pickets are near Algiers, opposite New-Orleans.

From New-Orleans.

AFFAIRS AT PORT HUDSON—THE BATTLE AT LAFOURCHE.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 24.

Since my last the army at Port Hudson has not been idle, and in my next I hope to record the fall of this persistent rebel stronghold. Last Wednesday the rebel commander, Gen. GARDNER, sent out a flag of truce, asking Gen. BANKS to come and bring off his dead, if he had men enough. Gen. BANKS sent, of course, and brought out one hundred and seventeen. These were nearly all we had killed or mortally wounded. The enemy had a private place under their works from which they issued and brought in our wounded who had crawled up to and then rolled in the ditch to keep out of the shower of balls. This accounts for the large number of our dead in their possession. Before this reaches you I hope the third, successful, assault will have taken place. The men are all in fine spirits and very confident of success, as is everybody else.

The rebel force which was at Plaquemine was under the command of Col. MAJOR, instead of Gen. TAYLOR. After having stolen all they wanted at Plaquemine they passed down the river to Donaldsonville, which is at the outlet of Bayou Lafourche; here leaving the river and keeping out of range of the guns from our fort, they passed down the bayou and endeavored to surprise our small force at Lafourche, crossing on the Opelousas Railroad.

We were, however, prepared for them, and they were repulsed. But after awaiting for a more thorough organization, our forces, consisting of part of the Twenty-sixth Connecticut and the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York, concentrated, Sunday evening, and in a severe engagement the rebels were thoroughly whipped, losing 119 killed and wounded, while our loss was 8 killed and 15 wounded. Lieut.-Col. WALKER, of one of the Texas regiments, was killed. They retreated back up the bayou, and there is but little reason to doubt that we shall gobble the whole crowd. Gen. EMERY is thoroughly posted as regards the importance of this movement, and has sent the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts up to Donaldsonville to head them off in that direction, while he has sent another regiment to Brashear City to reinforce the garrison there, and the Seventh Vermont and Fifteenth Maine, just arrived from Pensacola, are gone out on the Opelousas road. The plan is perfect, and if we fail to take them all prisoners it will not be the fault of the General in command.

Both the Twenty-sixth Connecticut and the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York did excellently last Sunday.

The city is on the *qui vive* for news, and well-known secesh were eagerly expressing their entirely visionary hopes that the Confeds would soon have possession of New-Orleans again; but we have not been idle since we have been here, and to-day New-Orleans is one of the best fortified places, for one so much surrounded by swamp, of any in the United States, and our sloops-of-war lying in the stream are something a cause of fear no doubt. H. M. P.

Democratic Meeting at Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, July 2.

Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE will preside and speak at the Democratic Mass Convention which meets in this city July 4. The following speakers are announced: Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana; Amasa J. Parker, George F. Comstock, Peter Cagger, Sidney Webster, of New-York; Bion Bradbury, of Maine; C. M. Ingersoll, of Connecticut; Caleb Cushing, George B. Loring and R. S. Spofford, of Massachusetts. Other distinguished gentlemen have been invited and are expected to be present. There are to be fireworks and decorations. Appearances indicate a great crowd.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 1.

Jobbers are doing a large business in groceries. Large sales are being made of Eastern syrup and sugar, at extreme rates.

Liquors are in request. June butter, received via the Isthmus, is at 37½c.@30c. Nails, $5 ₩ 100 lbs.

FROM REBELDOM.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Rebel Reports of Recent Operations.

Movements in South Carolina.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

A Formidable Iron-Clad at Galveston.

We have received Charleston and Richmond papers of late dates, which furnish us the following interesting intelligence:

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

VICKSBURGH.

Dispatches to the Richmond Sentinel.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, June 23.

A bearer of dispatches, who left Vicksburgh on Wednesday, reports that the enemy made a desperate assault on our centre that day. The engagement lasted four hours, and he escaped through their lines during the action. He knows they were repulsed with heavy loss. When he left there was no loss on our side. He says the assault was the most vigorous of any preceding one, and that the rout of the enemy was complete.

The last official dispatches received contain nothing further of Saturday's fight.

JACKSON, Wednesday, June 24.

Several private letters received from Vicksburgh, dated the 17th, state that the utmost feeling of confidence exists in their ability to resist any assault, and that our entire loss, including Wednesday's fight, is 625. Among the killed are Col. GARNETT and Capt. GOULD, of the Twentieth Alabama. The shots from GRANT's batteries never injured any one. Many of them go over the city and plunge into the river. Even the ladies come out of their houses at night to witness the bombardment, which is represented as perfectly grand. All concur in the statement that the garrison is bountifully supplied with provisions, and full rations are now issued.

Heavy firing was heard in that direction at 10 o'clock last night, and still continues this morning.

PORT HUDSON.

OSYKA, Miss., Tuesday, June 23.

Heavy firing was heard this morning in the direction of Clinton, La. It is supposed to have been a conflict between LYONS and a portion of BANKS' army.

SECOND DISPATCH.

OSYKA, Tuesday, June 23.

A courier from Kellertown reports that LYONS captured, near Clinton, La., on Saturday, a coming foraging train of sixty-two wagons of commissary stores, 208 mules, thirty Yankees and thirty-two negroes.

Four negro deserters and one Yankee prisoner arrived here this evening from Clinton.

A private letter from New-Orleans reports terrible mortality among the Federals there. All public and many private houses have been converted into hospitals.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

"A RESTORATION OF THE UNION FOREVER IMPOSSIBLE."

Under this caption the Fayetteville (N. C.) *Observer* says:

"When the faithlessness of the North was exposed, and its open attempt made to subjugate us by the call for seventy-five thousand troops, there was an end of all hope of peace without dishonor, or of the maintainance of any constitutional right. The only remedy was to resist force by force. And in the progress of the gigantic and sanguinary war which has followed, it was soon manifest that the most atrocious and devilish malignity that ever stirred within the bosoms of any creatures out of the lower regions, controlled every movement of these late brethren of ours towards the Southern people. They murdered and plundered and outraged wherever they went; neither age nor sex escaped their fury; they coveted our lands and houses and openly proposed to their soldiers, as an incentive to fight, a division of those lands and houses among them; they have not waited for the termination of the war or any formal act to appropriate all moveable articles of private property; these they have packed up and shipped to their own homes at the North. Silver spoons, gold breastpins, watches, books, pictures, pianos, sofas, beds and bedding—everything, in short, that could be transported—has been sent off to adorn the persons, and the parlors, and the chambers of officers, from the commanding General down to the lowest subaltern who could manage to steal and carry them away; and what they could not thus carry off, they have wantonly destroyed. Should a Southern man ever so far forget his self-respect as to enter a dwelling at the North, he will almost surely be confronted and silently reproached by some of these articles robbed from his friends and neighbors at home."

THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESS.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

There are some very bad newspapers in North Carolina, calling themselves conservatives; and they employ all their art in imbuing their readers with wrong sentiments. They watch diligently for every possible pretext of complaint against the Confederacy and its authorities; draw gloomy pictures of its prospects; do all they can to make duty irksome; encourage discontent and even positive rebellion, and talk in the most absurd strains about the necessity of making immediate peace and stopping the war. All this is treason, tempered with cowardice. They go as far as they dare. They suggest more than they dare to say. No wonder that, with such papers to poison the minds of the soldiers, the patriotic Governor has had to issue a proclamation against desertion.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE STEAMER ALICE.

From the Charleston Courier, June 16.

We paid a visit to this fine steamship on Saturday, and was highly gratified to find that with the exception of the hole made by the prow of the gunboat, the vessel had sustained no damage. A few bales of cotton were damaged by salt water, which at one time rose nearly to the main deck on the after part of the steamship. The repairs were all completed, and we noticed some improvements in the Captain's office and stateroom accommodations, leaving more space for storage, &c. The work upon the steamer has been pushed forward with the most persevering labor, and we congratulate Capt. CARLIN on the success of those efforts. A card of thanks appears in to-day's *Courier* from Capt. CARLIN to the generous friends who have rendered their assistance in getting his handsome steamer out of her late difficulty.

OPERATIONS ON THE COAST.

From the Charleston Courier, June 16.

The firing of our batteries on Morris Island at the enemy on Folly Island, has been renewed at intervals during Saturday and Sunday. On Saturday the enemy were driven off of Little Folly Island. They appeared to have only one piece of artillery on Little Folly Island—a long-range gun—which they carried off with them.

We learn that they still occasionally indulge in plundering from the cargo of the *Ruby*. Some of our own men who attempted to visit the steamer Saturday night were greeted with a volley of musketry from a number of Yankees on board, supposed to be about 150. Our men, being unarmed, returned without injury to their camp.

Dispatch to the Richmond Sentinel.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 23.

We learn that there are eight regiments of the enemy on our coast, between Folly and Seabrook's Islands. There are no grounds for supposing that any Yankee troops, besides FOSTER's reinforcements, have been removed from this department. It may be that some of FOSTER's troops have been sent from North Carolina to reinforce BANKS.

THE CROPS.

The Carolina (S. C.) *Spartan* says:

"Our friends are now entering upon one of the richest wheat harvests that has ever blessed our country. Our district has a greater breadth of ground to harvest than has ever fallen to the lot of man to witness. No disaster has fallen upon the crops—no rust has met the eye of the keenest speculator. Some fields, however, have been slightly blasted with smut; but in counting up this productive industry of our country, we have the blessing we most need at our very door. The stalwart hand of those who have not [illegible] the cradle for many years, and who have been looking in the evening of life with calm serenity upon the events passing before them, and given up the labors of the harvest-fields to their sons, have [illegible] with the maidens and boys to gladden the [illegible] of the merry harvest. From the reapers as well as the gleaners, the songs of rejoicing rise in rapturous melody."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel*, of the 18th, has the following:

"We are now in the midst of the Wheat harvest, and soon will be garnered the most bountiful crop ever known at the South. We shall have enough and to spare. The corn too is growing apace—in some localities it is already in tassel!—and every indication points to overflowing cribs. The weather has been propitious, and a kind Providence has smiled upon our efforts.

Let the farmers now hurry their surplus to the mills or the market with all convenient dispatch. Let consumers be patient and buy sparingly, and the result will soon be perceptible and cheering. Thus will they crush out a monopoly, and bring discomfiture on would-be speculators. Planters should be on their guard against all men who seem over anxious to purchase their wheat, and offer extravagant prices for it. Let every one come up to the true standard of a patriot, and keep down the prices of their products, to at least the Government rates.

A gentleman writing from Buford, Randolph County, Ga., states that the wheat has been harvested in that section, and it has turned out extraordinarily well. Every one has a large quantity of ground planted with potatoes, beside some planted with tobacco and cotton. He thinks prices of various articles cannot help "tumbling," and advises speculators to look out.

The Austin, Texas, *Gazette*, says a gentleman just from the lower counties of the Colorado and Old Caney, informs us that he never before saw such splendid prospects for abundant crops. The crops of corn will be immense. There have been fine rains of late, throughout all that section, and corn is now believed to be safe from all ordinary casualties. The planters are now giving it the last plowing. It is generally about as high as a man's head, and shades nearly the whole ground with its luxuriant growth.

The Lancaster (S. C.) *Ledger* says that all the crops in the lower portion of Lancaster promise a large yield.

The Macon *Journal* represents the wheat crop as larger than ever before produced in Georgia, and the corn crop as universally good.

All accounts from East Tennessee speak of the wheat crop in that section as bidding to yield an abundant harvest.

TEXAS.

A CURIOUS STORY FROM CHIHUAHUA.

Correspondence of the Houston Telegraph.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Tuesday, May 12, 1863.

Last evening an express arrived from Eagle Pass to a gentleman in this city, with the following important intelligence. I can vouch for its being perfectly reliable:

On the 28th of March an express arrived in Chihuahua, from Acting Governor ORNEY, of New-Mexico, to Gov. FERRARES, of Chihuahua, with a request that he meet him (ORNEY) at El Paso, on the 5th day of April, for the purpose of arranging with him for the occupation of the State by Federal troops. To which Gov. FERRARES replied that his official duties would prevent his meeting Gov. ORNEY in El Paso, but would be pleased to see him in Chihuahua. On the 14th of March another express arrived in Chihuahua, with a communication to Gov. FERRARES, from Acting-Gov. ORNEY, in which he stated that he had received orders from President LINCOLN to give protection to the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to do so effectually he would have to occupy both the States with United States troops.

It yet remains to be seen against what they are going to protect them—probably the French.

JOHN L. BRYANT, Captain P. A. C. S.

[The acting Governor of New-Mexico is W. F. M. ARNY, not *Orney*.—ED. TIMES.]

AN IRON-CLAD IN GALVESTON.

The gunboat *Caddo* was successfully launched at Galveston, Texas, early in May. This vessel has been built with great dispatch by Capt. CARTER, Confederate States navy, Naval Engineer, and her future commander. It is claimed for her all the excellencies of the gunboats that have gone before her, with many of their defects remedied and sundry late improvements added. She is all new and built of oak, her walls are said to be four feet thick, and then this is said to be mailed with iron. Her ram is of the most formidable character. She will carry four heavy guns. A good part of her machinery is now on her, and as soon as she is mailed she will be ready for the service.

FRACTIONAL CONFEDERATE NOTES.

From the Charleston Mercury, June 16.

Fractional Confederate Treasury notes of the denomination of fifty cents will soon be issued by the Treasury Department. The paper bears the medallion portrait of the President of the Confederate States in the centre, and the figures "fifty" at each end. The money will be issued at the rate of twenty-five thousand or more per day, until the amount limited by law is issued. This is the first fractional currency issued by the Confederate States, and there is no provision for any other of a fractional denomination.

EXECUTION OF NEGROES.

From the Lynchburgh Republican, June 23.

The negroes of Gen. DILLARD, convicted of his murder, five in number, were hung at Amherst Courthouse yesterday.

Lieut. Reed of the Tacony.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that Uncle Sam has put his grappling irons on this precious specimen of Southern chivalry, and put an end, we hope, to his career of piracy, the public may like to know a few more particulars concerning him. It may be remembered that he was second in command of the pirate ship the *Florida*, under Capt. MAFFIT, his step-father, who, together like ocean bandits, have plundered and burned so many vessels, and among the number the ship *Jacob Bell*, on her return voyage from China last Winter.

It was not enough for these two ocean ruffians to destroy that noble ship and her valuable cargo; but they must act out their real character still further, and rob of their all helpless ladies thus thrown unfortunately in their power. One of the ladies thus ruthlessly despoiled by Lieut. REED, was Mrs. W., a sister of one of our most estimable citizens, WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., of this City. Mrs. W. was on her return home from China in poor health on board the *Jacob Bell*, when captured by the *Florida*. Under the orders of Lieut. REED, the trunks and packages of Mrs. W. were broken open and plundered of their contents—wardrobe, wearing apparel, silver spoons, and other silver plate, heir-looms in her father's family for many years, marked with her initials—table-cloths, bed linen, supplies very needful to their personal comfort on a long voyage; cases of claret, sweetmeats and other effects, including a box of rare and beautiful China, given to Mrs. W. by a friend in that country. All these articles of personal comfort and value were carried off at one fell swoop into the wardroom of the *Florida* before the eyes of Mrs. W., by this ocean freebooter. This is one chapter in the history of Lieut. REED. If a criminal could blush for shame to treat a lady thus, he might have abundant occasion. We hope the authorities at Portland will watch him closely. VINDEX.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 2.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, July 3, 1863: Nos. 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143 and 144.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 1.

The steamer *Freeborn*, Capt. SQUIRES, arrived here to-day from New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The best way to avoid sunstrokes is to have a hat properly constructed, neat-fitting and made up of material best adapted to throw off the burning rays of the sun. Such hats may be obtained at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, where one of the most splendid assortment of hats and caps in the City may be found, which, in style and price, stand unrivaled. Parties in search of the best, must remember KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"SOMNAMBULISM"—SECOND SIGHT.—Seeing from the Stomach—Psychic Phenomena—Somniloquence—The Senses—The Soul not dependent on the Body—A Perilous Night Walk—On a Liberty Pole—Writing Sermons in Sleep—Clairvoyance—In the July *Phrenological Journal*. 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Here Nature is clothed in her most attractive garb, and woods, glens, brooks and flowers, each contributes its part to make it a delightful spot for all.—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 1—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Frey, New-York; Leon Pierre, Paris; F. L. Hilberg, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Lippincott and daughter, James Dundas and servant, Mrs. and Miss Bohlen and servant, Philadelphia; Mrs. R. G. Moulton, A. J. and E. T. Moulton, Damstadt; N. Perelli, Miss Haldeman and servant, Philadelphia; Mrs. L. H. Sys, J. M. Mackay, J. Mitchell, New-York; Mrs. Thomas Waller, Eng.; W. Benjamin, E. Marshall, Herbert Taylor, M. Major, A. Henschel, John Negasponte, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. G. S. D. Hautoille, A. Peres, Panama; J. S. Gilbert, St. John, N. B.; A. Duncan, Scotland; P. Fachori, A. Fabbricotti and servant, New-York; W. Young, Mrs. A. Brown, Baltimore; W. M. Ellis, London; Mrs. Irvine and daughter, New-York; Henry Van Wart, Jr., and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Barter, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. W. M. Barton, Camden, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Y. Gonzales, Spain; J. Young, H. C. R. Beecher, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Cameron, New-York; Saml Gunn, Mr. Ferguson, R. Walker, Toronto; P. M. Tait, Eng.; G. [illegible], E. Lame, Lewis Schiele, New-York; W. Kenney, Toronto; J. Ramirez, Cuba; S. A. Conner, do.; [illegible] Cortada, Havana; Thos. Cringan, Montreal; A. [illegible], New-York; Mrs. Grove, Eng.; Mme. Die[illegible], New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hoyt and servant, [illegible] Worden, two sons, child and nurse, M. Solis, Mrs. [illegible], New-York; J. Castel, Venezuela; C. Garcia, [illegible]; Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Goldman, five children and servant, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. F. Strauss and [illegible], do.; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Tinker, three children and two servants, Mrs. A. P. Aspinwall and daughter, Pittsburgh; M. Gemmell, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. E. Davis, Eng.; A. B. McCreery and nephew, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. Middleton, Brooklyn; P. Badetty, Le Grand Lockwood, Jr., John T. Farish, H. W. Field, New-York; George Moore, Eng.; George Jones, A. Smith, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Phalon, Miss Phalon, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Cox, Jersey City; H. C. Gromey and child, Eng.; C. E. Milner, New-York; D. Escauraiza and friend, Cuba; M. B. Jenkins and servant, Eng.; Rev. E. R. Beadle, P. H. Wallace, C. Holland, C. A. Bulkley, George Buckham, Mrs. G. W. Wright, Mrs. Mary Reed, C. W. Wolfe, New-York; J. K. Caird, Scotland; J. Nerrinjer, Cuba; E. Suarez, Mexico; E. Sageret, M. Hourbeau, Paris; P. Bissinger, New-York; C. Butler, New-Orleans; W. Dickson and servant, Galt, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Reekie, two children and nurse, Montreal; F. W. Jones, New-York; Mrs. Lereving, St. Louis; T. Barbour, Washington; G. M. Woodruff, Littlefield, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Fontanela, Spain; J. H. Murray, New-York; George H. English, Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott, two children and servant, New-York; H. Ernst, Switzerland; H. C. Riley, New-York; Mrs. S. H. Gaynor and two children, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Hasluck and child, Miss Hasluck, Birmingham; W. Berda, Cuba; M. Hanley, Curacoa; J. G. Batterson, [illegible] Goodwin, Jr., Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Burr, Mrs. Scott, Miss Riblet, Mr. Williams, New-York; Capt. Seymour, Capt. Viner Grenadier Guards; H. Waldron, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fitzgibbon and child, T. W. Hendee, T. Magoun, J. Green, J. J. Hodel, Maryland; F. Gunther, Toronto; L. F. Fabre, New-Orleans; A. Decar, Paris. Specie, $189,446.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Gen. Burnside, from Newbern, N. C.—Major Folsom, Paymaster U. S. A.; Capt. Fowle, 43d Massachusetts; Capt. Tyler, do.; Lieut. Holloch, 96th New-York; Lieut. Kersey, 3d New-York Artillery; Lieut. Field, do.; Lieut. Lehman, do.; Lieut. Landen, 8th Massachusetts; W. Fisher, George Gage, Chas. Pittman, G. M. Parkinson, Mr. Harris and lady, D. C. Fisher, J. L. Filmore, Henry Wade, 81st New-York; Capt. Doane, U. S. Hussar; A. C. Monery and lady, S. H. Bell, M. Nelson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 32 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises.. 9 15
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 9 17 | Gov. Island..10 06 | Hell Gate..11 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Neptune, Atkins, Port Royal, Arthur Leary.

Ships Harvest Queen, Huldrunson, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; St. Paul, Crowell, Shanghai, J. C. Jewett; Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Bradford, Cables, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Anfetrite, (Aust.,) ——, Cork, Holmboe & Balchen.

Brigs Agile, (Br.,) Nelson, Ponce, P. R., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Vidar, (Norw.,) Larsen, Rio Janeiro, Holmboe & Balchen; Anna Maunce, (Br.,) Main, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Isabella, (Br.,) Holden, Cork, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; H. F. Colthurst, (Br.,) Brown, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Mischief, (Br.,) Olephant, Tampico, M. Echeverra & Co.

Schooners Bellona, Baldwin, Norwich; Henry May, Hoover, Boston, Van Brunt & Slaght; Pallas, Pendleton, Portland, Me.; W. S. Brown & Co.; Soundbrook, Perry, Portsmouth, W. S. Brown & Co., T. H. Thompson, Baker, Augusta, Me., W. D. Mangum; Fearnot, (Br.,) Hilton, New Plymouth, J. Eneas; Harriet, (Br.,) Peitch, Nassau, L. Benjamin; Nelson, (Br.,) Watt, Cow Bay, C. B., Brett, Son & Co.; Vandalia, Cates, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Indian Queen, Whitley, Halifax, Thos. James; Laura M. Mangum, Hayden, Nantucket, J. & T. Pearsall; Wm. Cousins, (Br.,) Bell, St. Johns, P. R., A. C. Rossiere & Co; Cyclone, Welch, Havana; Josephine R. Small, Santa Martha, McLean & Kintz.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Detroit, Teal, Washington, D. C., 45 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Gen. Burnside, Wilcox, Newbern, N. C., June 29, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left U. S. steamer Dudley Buck, for New-York next day.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer New-York, Fultz, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Ellen Sears, (new, 955 tons,) Bartlett, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Harriet Stevens, Corbett, Sagua June 24, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Caroline E. Kelly, for Boston.

Bark Atlantic, (Br., of Liverpool,) Campbell, Liverpool 52 ds., with coal, Arkell, Tufts & Co. In lat. 43 40, lon. 49, passed a number of icebergs.

Bark Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall June 17, with hides and wool to J. F. Joy.

Bark Mary Annah, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Matthews, Trinidad de Cuba 13 ds., with sugar to Simes, Chase & Co.

Brig Maggie McNeill, (of P. E. I.,) McDonald, Arecelbo, P. R. 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Tynes & Smith. June 28, off Hatteras, was boarded by a U. S. gunboat.

Brig Time, Faulkner, Matamoras 30 ds., with hides and cotton to J. H. Woodhouse.

Brig Abby P. Fenno, (of St. John, N. B.,) Mussels, Manzanilla June 18, with sugar, cedar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Fordenskjold, (Norw.,) Olsen, Newcastle 9 ds., with coal to order. In lat. 41, lon. 68, was spoken by a U. S. gunboat, propeller, and subsequently by another—both unknown. Had heavy W. and W. N. W. weather most of the passage; stove bulwarks and split sails.

Schr. Henry P. Simmons, Hand, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal, bound to Hudson.

Schr. William H. Deputy, Davis, Albany, with lumber for Providence.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Kelly, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Brilliant, Fish, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Michigan, Marshall, Elizabethport, for Charlestown.

Schr. Flora, Hale, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Dahlia, Chase, Albany, with lumber, for Boston.

Schr. Dwina, (Br.,) McKenzie, North Joggins, N. S., 11 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Isabella, (Br.,) Whitman, Cape Casco 10 ds., with fish to J. Whitman.

Schr. Astrea, Cassady, Eastport 10 ds., with plaster to W. Tompkins, of Newark.

Schr. Maracaibo, Healy, Portland, Me., 4 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. W. D. Cargill, Dibble, Albany, with lumber for Providence.

Schr. Arctic, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Willard, Elethura 6 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas. 25th ult., lat. 27, lon. 77, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Virginia. In lat. 31, lon. 71, was boarded by U. S. steamer San Jacinto.

Schr. D. Holmes, Holes, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Leland, Norfolk 3 ds., with mdse to P. Flanigan.

Schr. Flight, Gibbs, Somerset, in ballast.

Schr. Florence, Small, Norwich, in ballast.

Schr. J. L. Day, Hill, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Rescue, Brown, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Henry Clay, Delano, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. James Neilson, Burt, Taunton, in ballast.

Schr. T. J. Tull, Cooper, Newport, with molasses.

Schr. E. W. Babcock, Bentley, Westerly, in ballast.

Schr. Charles Hawley, Allen, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Clark, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Florence, Jameson, Providence, in ballast.

Sloop Anna B. Holmes, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Bay State, Sawyer, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Betsey Ann, Small, New-Haven.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Eldridge, Boston 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Fair Wind, Smith, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Hydrangea, Snow, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. W. S. Putnam, Cook, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Julia Ross, Herrick, Providence, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

BELOW—1 bark.

Sailed.

Steamships Melbourne and Ellen S. Terry.

Ships Philadelphia, Antelope, Statesman, Jeremiah Thompson, Oder.

Barks Adventurer, Non-Intervento, Immanuel, Avon, Jane Alice, A. Brewster, Dienstag, Powhattan, Royal Sovereign.

Brigs Clara, Louisa, Morning Star, Maria, Lilly Dale, and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 2.—Arr. U. S. steamers Montgomery and Cherokee, and bark Amy, from a cruise. Also, brigs Mecosta, Cienfuegos; Times, Gonaives.

Spoken, &c.

Sally—Br. brig, of Stockton, for Quebec, June 11, lat. 45 15, lon. 39 48.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua 24th ult., brig Manlius, for New-York in 3 ds.; Ben Dunning, from Philadelphia, disch.; Br. schr. Horace E. Bell, for New-York, ldg.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and far superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the
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FOR SALE
1,500 DOZEN
SCOTCH ALE.
ALSO, 50 BARRELS
DAVE JONES' OLD
BOURBON WHISKY,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT M. S. FRIEND'S,
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Up stairs.

RUBIA MILLS,
NOS. 353 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,
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TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 163 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CORNS, BUNIONS, bad nails, tender feet, &c., should have them skilfully treated by Dr. BRIGGS, practical chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway; or procure his Alleviator, of druggists or by mail, at 25 and 50 cents per box. For inflamed bunions, festered corns, ingrowing nails, &c., Dr. BRIGGS' curative should be used. Sold by druggists and sent by mail at 50 cents and $1 per box. Ye corn-afflicted, bunion-tormented and toe-nail sufferers, give these remedies a trial and walk with ease.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how?" you ask.
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH, and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day.
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air.
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For *artificial aid* she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*:
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the SUREST ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb,
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, seasickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by respectable druggists in all parts of the world.

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